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McKean County Miner.

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HE IS PREPARED TO DO
SHAVING and HAIR DRESSING
In the Highest Style, and at the Lowest Price
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And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

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Patronage is respectfully solicited.

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This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in northern Pennsylvania.
☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

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First-Class in Every Respect.
This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Barn connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

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FURNITURE,
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

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The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner, and at reasonable rates.
Graining by a New and Cheap Process.
I make a Specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way.
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And every article to be found in a first-class Hardware Establishment.
JOB WORK of all kinds done at short notice by good workmen.
Cor. Main and Church Streets,
SMETHPORT, PA.

An immense cave has been discovered in Josephine county, Oregon. It has been found to be over five miles in extent, and the exploring is not yet completed. The stalactite formation overhead is said to be unique, being dissimilar to that in other caves of which more is known. A party will shortly make a thorough investigation of this mammoth cavern.

Nathan Minard, of Salem, Conn., a man ninety years old, and a rich miser, has had his coffin in his room for twenty years, and has dug his own grave to save expense.

Practical Proverbs.

Virtue ne'er dwells within that heart
Where shame has ceased to hold a part.

Whene'er a good man comes to thee
Examine not his pedigree.

'Tis by his deeds, and not his gown,
A pious man may best be known.

If you a gentleman would know,
'Tis he whose deeds proclaim him so.

A word's a thing that flies away,
But writing may be made to stay.

If youth had wisdom, age had power,
Naught would be wanting for an hour.

You ne'er should say, and ne'er should do,
The word and deed wrath prompts you to.

Folly and anger are the same,
The difference is but in the name.

He who once proves himself a knave
Doth seldom change this side the grave.

To others pardon e'er bestow,
But to thyself no mercy show.

THE MARRIAGE PORTION.

There lived, about five or six miles from Easton, Pa., a few years since, an honest farmer named Henderson, who had two very pretty daughters, Ellen and Maude. The first was about twenty-three years of age, while the latter was nineteen. The farmer was a thrifty, well-to-do man, though by no means rich; but the family lived in excellent style, and the daughters had received good educations.

Both of these girls were pretty, but Maude was perhaps the handsomer. There was no lack of attentive young gentlemen at the farm, though the neighborhood was not very thickly settled. But "beauty draws us with a single hair," and the young ladies were the center of a gay little circle of friends, mostly young gentlemen or farmers' sons in the immediate neighborhood, and some even from Easton.

By-and-by it came about that an earnest, handsome and sturdy young farmer fell desperately in love with Maude, and proposed to her. On her part, she loved Harry Masters above all the young fellows she knew, and told him frankly that he might speak to her father. In the meantime she confided the matter to her mother, a kind hearted, sympathetic parent, who saw no objection to the choice of her daughter, but all was left to the father to decide.

Farmer Henderson was a very straightforward and open-mouthed man. That is, he said exactly what he meant, no more or less, and that he uttered freely. When Harry Masters called him on one side and told his especial errand, as to Maude, the father said: Well, Mr. Masters, Maude is young. I wanted Ellen to be married first; she's oldest, and I have got a marriage portion of twelve hundred dollars to give her; but I haven' laid by anything yet for Maude."

"I have got pretty well beforehand, Mr. Henderson, for a man but twenty-four years old, and we shall be able to do very well, I have no doubt."

"You mean you'll take Maude without any marriage portion?" said the father.

"Yes, sir, very gladly."

"Well, it's pleasant to hear you say so, because it shows your honest affection, Mr. Masters; but I am too proud, though a simple farmer, to let Maude marry till I can give her a thousand or two toward housekeeping."

"It is not worth waiting for, sir, as long as we don't really need it, and both are content."

"Then, again, I'd rather Maude wouldn't marry until her sister is married, because she's so much older, do you see, it will actually make her an old maid. It isn't fair, Mr. Masters."

"Ellen is very popular with the gentlemen, and will soon be married," said the other.

"That's just what I have said to myself, and then I shall begin to pick up a marriage portion for Maude."

"I trust that is the only objection, Mr. Henderson?" said Harry Masters.

"Why, yes; you are a promising and respectable young man, and come of a good family," said the farmer; "but I can't let Maude go until I have got together a respectable marriage portion to give with her hand."

"Perhaps you will think more favorably about it," said the lover. "I'll speak with you again."

"All right, Mr. Masters."

Harry and Maude were very fond of each other, and now talked over the matter very seriously. Maude could not blame her father, and did not like herself the idea of going to Harry without a proper portion to contribute toward their joint partnership in domestic life.

"Never mind, Harry," said the handsome young girl; "Ellen will soon be married. I have pretty good reason for knowing."

"Ah, but then your father says he wants time to pick up a marriage portion for you, and that will take three or four years, perhaps."

"That is a good while, is it not, Harry?" said Maude, just blushing a little, for fear that it sounded forward and bold.

"It's ages!" said the young fellow. "Think of waiting three years—why we shall be old folks by that time!"

"Not quite so bad as that," said Maude.

"I'm sure my hair will be gray by hat time!"

"Nonsense, Harry! Now you are ng."

I was never more in earnest in my life," said he, as he stole a kiss from her pretty lips, and ran away, so as not to hear her chide him for his boldness.

"Maude," said her father, coming into the house from the barn, "I wish you would ride the sorrel mare into Easton, and get this hundred dollar bill changed at the bank. The workmen have got done with the roofing of the barn; and I want to pay them off to-night."

"Very well, father. Let John put the side-saddle on, and I will be ready in five minutes."

The sorrel mare was brought up to the door, and Maude was soon on her way at a easy hand gallop toward Easton. She had an excellent seat, and was a good horsewoman. As she knew this well, she would not have objected to have Harry see her just now; but he had gone a few moments before in an opposite direction.

When Maud got into Easton she rode directly to the bank, but was unfortunate enough to find that it was already closed. After a few moments thought she resolved to try and get the note changed at the grocer's, or at some of the other stores, and went immediately to do so. Fate seemed against her, for no one had small change enough to accommodate Miss Henderson.

At one of the stores where she stopped, a very gentlemanly-looking person took out his pocketbook and said he thought he could change it for her, and she handed him the bill, but he returned it, saying, after all, he had not so much small money. He seemed to regret this, however, and even followed Maude to the door and assisted her to remount her horse.

She was forced to give up her errand, as she did not like to run about among strangers asking them to change her a bill, especially as no one seemed able to do so. She, therefore, turned her horse's head once more toward home. Scarcely had she passed the outskirts of the town when she was overtaken by the stranger who had spoken with her in the last store, and who at first thought he could change her bill. He was mounted upon a fine-looking bay horse, and saluted her respectfully as he came alongside."

"Did you get your bill changed?" he asked.

"No; small bills seemed scarce," she replied.

"Do you live near here?"

"About five miles off."

"Quite a ride."

"Oh, we don't mind five miles in the country."

"You are an excellent rider."

"I have ridden since I was six years old," she said; "but my sister Ellen is a better rider than I am."

"You are generous to admit it," said the stranger.

"Why, it's only the truth," she answered frankly.

After they had passed over about two miles, they came to a very lonely piece of road, quite removed from any dwelling houses. Still, as the stranger appeared so gentlemanly, and had addressed her so politely, she had not the least suspicion of any evil intention on his part.

Presently, he said suddenly, "I will thank you for that bill."

"What?" said she, half smiling.

"Please to give me that bill."

"What do you mean?" asked Maude.

"Just what I say!" he replied, suddenly.

"I shall do no such thing," she answered firmly.

"I am sorry to draw a pistol upon a lady," he continued, suiting the action to the word, "but I must have that hundred dollar bill at once."

"Do you mean to rob me?"

"I must have the money!"

It was with difficulty she could believe the man was in earnest; but when he now cocked his pistol and held it toward her with one hand, while he extended the other for the bill, she was forced to yield to the necessity of the situation. She was a brave-hearted girl, and even now she did not turn pale nor tremble in the least; but saw she could not help herself, and so made the best of it.

Just as she held out the bill to him a sudden puff of wind blew it into the road, and carried it several yards from them. The stranger alighted to get it, and, quick as thought, Maude struck her horse a smart blow, in order to get out of the robber's power. The sorrel mare was a spirited little creature, and sprang into a smart gallop at once; while the stranger's horse, which had been standing beside her, also started off at full speed n her company.

Bang! went the robber's pistol after them, having only the effect to increase the speed of the flying horses, both of whom were now on the dead run. Maude did not care how fast she rode, the sorrel was as easy as a cradle at that speed, and in ten minutes she dashed into her father's yard, followed by the riderless horse.

Her story was soon told, and her father was with difficulty prevented from starting after the robber with his pistol and rifle, but he knew that the scoundrel would naturally take at once to the woods, where he could not follow him.

"Well, we've got his horse, at any rate," said the farmer; "and he is worth more than a hundred dollars."

"Hallo, master!" said the man John, who had been taking the saddle-bags from the strange horse.

"What is it, John?"

"These bags is full of something."

"I should think so," said the farmer, as he unstrapped the leather bags.

They were found to contain some counterfeit plates, a quantity of counterfeit money, in various bills, and also a little over fifteen hundred dollars in good money!

"Huzza!" cried the farmer.

"What is it, father?" said Maude.

"Why, your trip to Easton has proved a profitable one, at all events. Here's over fifteen hundred dollars, good money!"

"Ah, but it will be claimed by the owner."

"Do you think a counterfeiter will dare to come for the tools that would convict him?—to say nothing of highway robbery."

"I didn't think of that."

That evening Farmer Henderson sent John over to young Masters with a message to call round and see him, to which Harry responded instantly.

"Mr. Masters," said the farmer, as he came into the large, old-fashioned sitting-room, "you remember what you asked of me this afternoon?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I give my consent. Maude has just furnished her own marriage portion. Take her, my boy, and be happy!"

A Noble Act.

Once upon a time a young man was convicted of a crime in this city, says the Detroit *Free Press*, and sentenced by Recorder Swift to the State prison for three years. He made an A No. 1 record in prison and was pardoned by Gov. Bagley a short time before the expiration of the term for which he had been sentenced. On his return to Detroit, he found employment at $6 a week in one of the largest wholesale and retail houses in the city. He conducted himself in an exemplary manner, and he began to believe that his lines had really fallen in pleasant places, until one morning an ominous message came informing him that he was wanted in the proprietor's private office. Apprehensive that his history had been disclosed, he entered the office with a heavy heart, but resolved to meet the issue like a man. The proprietor stood by his desk holding in one hand a letter. His manner indicated nothing of what was passing in his mind, but with a deprecatory gesture he handed the letter to his clerk and told him to read it. The young man glanced hurriedly over the letter (a cowardly anonymous production), which was simply a recital of the dark episode in his career.

"Is that true?" inquired the proprietor.

"It is true," was the sad reply.

The merchant's face lighted in an instant. He grasped the abashed and trembling clerk by the hand and said to him: "You are the man I want. You may draw $13 a week from this time until further notice, and at the first opportunity I shall give you charge of a floor. I can trust a man who will face the truth in this fashion and under these circumstances, and you may count upon a permanent situation so long as I am in business."

What that young man said in response to this unexpected declaration of confidence has not yet been told; but the merchant, whose sense of justice and love of truth was so signally illustrated, may be assured that he has gained a loyal friend, and earned the deathless gratitude not only of that young man, but of all his family. It is an example worth more than whole decades of imprisonment.

Prince Hassan and His Gloves.

We have from a correspondent, says the New York *World*, a curious bit of information about the young commander-in-chief of the Egyptian contingent on the Danube. Though but twenty-four years old, Prince Hassan, son of the Khedive, is an experienced soldier, and has already had his share of haps and mishaps. The young prince received his military education at Woolwich and Berlin, after which he occupied the office of minister of war to his father. During the late war with Abyssinia he was seriously wounded and made prisoner. Although treated with great consideration, King John, "to punish him," as he expressed it, "for fighting against Christians," ordered that a large cross should be tattooed on the back of each of the prince's hands. This was done, and when his wounds were healed the young officer was released and returned to Cairo. Arrived at home, Prince Hassan consulted the best European as well as native physicians and chemists, and Copt sooth-sayers, promising a large sum to any one who should rid him of these momentoes of the Abyssinian king. Advice was freely offered and experience tried; the prince underwent much suffering, but all in vain—the Christain crosses were indelible. In despair he finally resorted to a Dervish for advice, and the holy man communicated a remedy which, at least, had the merit of being undeniably efficacious. "Chop off both thy hands," said he to the prince; "better live without hands than wear forever those signs of the infidel giaours!" But Hassan relished it but little, and so remains to this day tattooed with the Christain symbols. This is why no one ever sees him without gloves.

An Indian's Letter.

An Arapahoe Indian recently wrote a letter to a Cheyenne imprisoned in Florida, which has been forwarded to Gen. Sheridan by Col. Pratt, commander of the military prison at St. Augustine. According to the Cheyenne *Leader*, the letter looks like a war map of Russia and Turkey. The fellow who wrote it is an artist with a lead pencil. He tells his friend that, early in the late war, his band struck off by themselves and crossed over into the British possessions, and did not return until a short time previous to the Custer massacre. And how do you suppose he describes the trip up north? Why, by a trail of half-circle marks in imitation of horse tracks, and these chirographical hoof-prints go zig-zagging across the country, and across a big sheet of paper, through Wyoming, Montana, British America, and finally ending on Beaver creek, three days' march from the agency in the Indian Territory. The Custer fight is pictorially described by a collection of animals and redskins in a state of dire conflict and confusion. A crooked line, with a pair of mountain sheep horns, represent the Little Horn river, while a large horn denotes the Big Horn river. A drawing of a buffalo tongue stands for the Tongue river. An extremely rude sketch of a beaver, crouched alongside a black pencil line, represents Beaver creek. The signs and characters used constitute an interesting and instructive study.

INDIAN CHIEFS AT WASHINGTON.

A Highly Interesting Account of a Reception Given to a Number of Prominent Indian Chiefs at the White House—How the Aborigines Behaved.

A Washington correspondent, speaking of the recent visit of the Sioux Indian chiefs, Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, to the national capital, says: I well remember the visit in 1870 of these very self-same chiefs. A new idea struck the folks in power at the time. It was determined to give the chiefs a grand reception at the White House. The members of the diplomatic corps, with the ladies and their families, were invited by President Grant to participate in the festivities. They accepted and went in full official uniform, while the ladies were attired in evening party dress. The cabinet officers wore swallow-tails and white vests, while I never saw the administrative ladies dressed so exquisitely, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Fish and Mrs. Belknap, particularly. Gen. Horace Porter and Gen. Porter were the masters of ceremonies. Miss Nellie Grant was the Queen of Beauty, and was dressed for the character. The East Room was fully lighted up. The Green, Blue, and Red Rooms were decorated with flowers, evergreens and bouquets. The State Dining-room was turned into a banquet hall, the refreshments, consisting of all kinds of fruits, wines, liquors, creams, coffee, tea, cold meats, salads, etc. At seven o'clock the Diplomatic Corps, with their ladies, had arrived, as had also the Cabinet, their spouses and daughters.

When the President and Mrs. Grant entered the East Room the scene was brilliant indeed. It was indeed, brilliantly grand. There was the million-and-one colors of the coats and breeches of the Diplomats, with their innumerable medals and decorations, and the very neat and tasteful plain evening dress of the American officials. I never saw General Grant dressed more neatly, or look more pleased. The Marine Band, in all the glory of their red coats, discoursed beautiful music in the large auditorium, next the East Room. Suddenly the coaches rolled up to the porch doors, and there emptied their living freight of painted Indian chiefs. They waved no clubs, and carried not the tomahawk nor the rifle. It was a warm evening, and the big chiefs came in their thickest blankets. It is surprising that these aboriginals wear their heaviest clothes in the most sultry weather. As they entered the auditorium, the band played "Hail to the Chiefs," there being some dozen or more of them. After getting in order, they were marched into the East room—Babcock and Porter leading the way—the band playing "Here We Come, 300,000 More."

These Sioux, Ogalalies, Cheyennes, and what not, were ranged on the side of the East Room next the dressing department. The principal interpreter offered his arm to Mrs. Grant, and then passed down the line, shaking hands with each chief. President Grant followed, with Mrs. Fish on his arm. Then the cabinet officers, and ladies. Then Sir E. Thornton, the British minister and his wife, and so on, until every lady and gentleman in the room had shaken the hand of every one of the dusky sons of the forest. Spotted Tail was then, as he will be now, the principal chief. He took a notion to wear a high black hat, and wore it during the entire evening. After the hand shake and some small talk was over, the civilized portion of the assemblage were ranged on one side of the room, and the original owners of this fertile soil stood in solid phalanx on the opposite side. The band played—"We Are All as Jolly as Bees Can Be," and during the rendition of this beautiful and appropriate air, the civilized and Christian side of the house kept bowing to the big Indian side, while they, wrapped in their blankets, salaamed to the very ground. After this became somewhat monotonous, both sides broke rank, and a general comingling and interchange of sentiment ensued. Laughing, talking, and promenading followed in quick succession. At ten P. M., the doors leading to the Red, Blue and Green Rooms were thrown open, and the distinguished party moved slowly but surely towards the State Dining-room. One of the features just here presented was the refreshing and odd sight of seeing Mrs. President Grant escort Spotted Tail to the seat at the table and take a chair beside him, while the tall and queenly form of Mrs. Minister Thornton sandwiched the old scamp on the other side. Mrs. Fish, with her ever smiling face, her lovely white curls, and her exquisite toilette, chaperoned Hole-in-the-Sky, and so it went on until every chief had two or more of the ladies waiting upon him at the table. I saw Mrs. Fish, during the entertainment, holding a plate of ice cream and strawberries, while Fly-away-Home crammed them down his ugly throat, using a soup spoon as the mediator. They ate and drank, and drank and ate—and especially did they drink; so much so that all the liquors had to be taken out of their way. Bull's-Horns got so much fire-water within him that he demanded to have Mrs. Belknap as his squaw, while Steal-all-the-Horses insisted on dancing the mazurka with Mrs. Boutwell (the staid wife of Mr. Boutwell), who never danced a dance in the whole course of her life. Those of the chiefs who got too much fire-water were hustled out of a side door and driven to their rooms, at the Washington Hotel. The others were escorted to the East Room, where another chat ensued, while the band played choice operatic airs. The ladies had provided the chiefs with button-hole bouquets, which they either pinned on their blankets or stuck in their scalp-locks. Finally the Indians were taken to their hotel; the Diplomatic corps withdrew in good order, expressed great delight at the evening's entertainment, while the cabinet lingered and chatted, and the ladies laughed and laughed at their subjugation of the red man.

Beaux of Former Times.

We much question whether the celebrated Beau Brummel and even the equally celebrated Romeo Coats were not absolutely mere Quakers in their dress compared with some of the dressers of the former days. Sir W. Raleigh wore a white satin pinked vest, close sleeved to the wrist; over the body a brown doublet, finely powdered, and embroidered with pearl. In the feather of his hat a large ruby, and a pearl drop at the bottom of the spring in place of a button; his trunk hose or breeches, with stockings and ribbon garters, fringed at the end all white; and buff shoes with white ribbons. On great court days his shoes were so gorgeously covered with precious stones as to have exceeded the value of £6,000, and he had a suit of armour of solid silver, with a sword and belt blazing with diamonds, rubies and pearls. King James' favorite, the duke of Buckingham, could afford to have his diamonds tacked on so loosely that when he chose to shake off a few on the ground he obtained all the fame he desired from the pickers-up, for our duke never condescended to accept what he himself had dropped. His cloaks were trimmed with great diamond buttons, and he wore diamond hat bands, cockades, and earrings yoked with great ropes and knots of pearls. He had twenty-seven suits of clothes made—the richest that embroidery, lace, silk, velvet, silver, gold and gems could contribute—one of which was a white uncut velvet, set all over, both suit and cloak, with diamonds, valued at $400,000, beside a feather stuck all over with diamonds, as were also his sword, girdle, hat and spurs. When the difference in the value of money is considered, the sums thus ridiculously squandered in dress must have been prodigious.

The Teeth of a Horse.

At five years of age a horse has forty teeth. These are twenty-four molar or *jaw teeth*, twelve *incisor* or *front teeth*, and four tusks or canine teeth, between the molars and incisors, usually wanting in the mare. At birth, only the two nippers or middle incisors appear. At a year old, the incisors are all visible on the first or milk set. Before three years, the permanent nippers have come through. At four years old, the permanent dividers next to the nippers are out. At five the mouth is perfect, the second set of teeth having been completed. At six, the hollow under the nippers, called the mark, has disappeared from the nippers, and diminished in the dividers. At seven, the mark has disappeared from the dividers, and the next teeth, or corners, are level, though showing no mark. At eight, the mark has gone from the corners, and the horse is said to be aged. After this time—indeed, good authorities say after five years—the age of a horse can only be conjectured. But the teeth gradually change their form, the incisors becoming round, oval, and then *triangular*. Dealers sometimes bishop the teeth of old horses; that is, they scoop them out to imitate the mark; but this can be known by the absence of the white edge of enamel which always surrounds the real mark, by the shape of the teeth, and other marks of age about the animal.

Another Sam Patch.

A reckless chap, calling himself Capt. Julius D. Rhodes, of Springville, Erie county, N. Y., recently made a daring jump into Niagara river in imitation of the feats of Sam Patch, who flourished and was killed in Rochester, N. Y., some forty-five years ago. The Buffalo *Courier* thus describes his jump from a skeleton platform or tower, eighty-four feet high, built on the rocks near the foot of the inclined railway, Prospect Park: "This he did a few minutes before four o'clock, in the presence of at least two thousand people, who had congregated at every commanding point. The dive was a graceful and easy one, and he came up smiling and struck out for a swim. A life-saving coat, made of cloth and lined with cork, capable of sustaining the weight of four ordinary people, was thrown into the water from a ferry barge. This he put on and buttoned up with comparative ease. To demonstrate the practical value of the apparatus, his wife, a small, dark-complexioned woman, in a blue flannel bathing suit, jumped into the water from an elevation of about fifteen feet and enjoyed a ride down stream with her husband." Rhodes intends jumping a distance of 194 feet some day when the wind does not blow. He claims to have made sixty-nine high leaps and dives from different altitudes, once a height of about 140 feet.

The Russian Losses.

A war correspondent says the Russians have suffered frightfully. Before their passage of the Danube, 7,000 sick were in the hospitals, and 5,000 were sent back to Russia. The crossing at Braila, with the subsequent combats at Matchin and Babadagh cost 1,200 men; Zimmerman lost 1,000 in the Dobrudscha, and invalided 8,000 to Russia; the repulsed passages from Oltenitza and Glamanda cost 2,000; Simnitza and Sistov, 1,400; the affair at Biela, 1,500; those of Rustchuk and Rasgrad, 3,000; the march to Tirnova and the crossing of the Balkan, 2,000; Gourkho's retreat, 7,800; the taking of Nikopolis, 2,400; the first battle of Plevna, 5,000, the second, 11,000; their repulse from Lovdscha, 1,800. In the meantime, 10,000 sick have been sent to Russia from the main army of the Danube, and we have no record of the deaths in the hospitals, nor of the number who fell at the capture of Lovdscha on the 5th of September, nor in the defeats and during the disastrous retreats at Karahassankoi and from the Kara-Lom. In short, the total, as known, considerably exceeds 70,000 men.

Items of Interest.

There are between 11,000 and 12,000 dentists in this country, armed to the teeth.

When may babies be said to be literally living from hand to mouth? When they are sucking their thumbs.

Within the last ten years the United States has sold $45,000,000 worth of arms and munitions of war to Europe.

When Tartar meets Turk,
With their mutual f-rocities,
Then—horrible work!—
Comes the tug of atrocities.—*Punch.*

Woman was never made to whistle, and when she tries it, it makes her whole countenance look as if it had declared war.

A young lad, whose teacher is free with the rod, remarked the other day that "they had too many hollerdays at their school."

A hen at St. Albans, Vt., recently hatched out a nest of turtle eggs, and was greatly surprised when she found what a family she had.

A tall man having rallied a friend on the shortness of his legs, the friend replied: "My legs reach the ground—what more can yours do?"

A convict was put into stocks in Willis, Texas. His cries for mercy, "Take me down," "I am dying," were not heeded, and he died under the torture.

The insincerity of a friend has often inclined men to seek for a surer reliance upon money; those unexpected shocks makes us disgusted with our species, and it is for this reason that the old men who have seen so much of the world become at last avaricious.

At a duel the parties discharged their pistols without effect, whereupon one of the seconds interfered, and proposed that the combatants should shake hands. To this the other second objected as unnecessary, "for," said he, "their hands have been shaking this half hour."

When you are tired of twirling your thumbs, sit down and see how fast you can say: "Shoes and socks shocks Susan in an explicable manner, and inexorably she ceaseth sheathing her shoes." It is worse than "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers."

Ohio labor statistics show that there are employed in the State 396,267 persons in agriculture, against 77,690 in trades and transportation, 179,394 in manufactures and mining, and 104,018 in personal and professional occupations. The unemployed persons in the State are reported at 219,219.

An Amherst (Mass.) farmer lately offered one of the young ladies who teaches in the public schools there a bushel of potatoes if she would wheel them home through the streets at an hour when the greatest number of students were taking their walks. He had them loaded on the wheelbarrow ready for her, and she pluckily wheeled them home, telling him that when he had more potatoes to dispose of in that way to let her know.

The Doctor's Reward.

Justice Comstock's office at Detroit had such a home-like air that the reporter for the *Free Press* sat down to hear an anecdote. It did not commence: "Once upon a time there was a poor but honest baker who always put sixteen ounces of stock into his pound loaves," but it started off as follows: Once there was a well to do Detroiter who ate too much succotash for dinner. Colic seized him and put him to bed, and so frightened was the man that he called out to the doctor:

"Save me, doctor, and I'll give you a check for a thousand dollars!"

The doctor gave him a remedy that soon eased him, and he called out:

"Keep at it, doctor, and I'll give you a check for five hundred dollars!"

In half an hour more he was able to sit up, and he calmly remarked:

"Doctor, I feel like giving you a fifty dollar bill."

When the doctor was ready to go the sick man was up and dressed, and he followed the physician to the door, and said:

"Say, doc, send in your bill the first of the month."

When six months had been gathered to Time's bosom the doctor sent in a bill amounting to five dollars. He was pressed to cut it down to three, and after so doing he sued it, got judgment, and the patient put in a stay of execution. The poet was pretty correct when he wrote:

"I know no man whom I could trust;
I buy and sell for cash;
Each day I know what I am worth,
And thus avoid a smash."

"Touchy" Persons.

There are people—yes, many people—always looking out for slights. They cannot carry on the daily intercourse of the family without finding that some offense is designed. They are as touchy as hair triggers. If they meet an acquaintance who happens to be pre-occupied with business, they attribute his abstraction in some mode personal to themselves, and take umbrage accordingly. They lay on others the fault of their irritability. Indigestion makes them see impudence in every one they come in contact with. Innocent persons, who never dreamed of giving offense, are astonished to find some unfortunate word or momentary taciturnity mistaken for an insult. To say the least the habit is unfortunate. It is far wiser to take the more charitable view of our fellow beings, and not suppose that a slight was intended unless the neglect was open and direct. After all, too, life takes hues in a great degree from the color of our minds. If we are frank and generous, the world treats us kindly; if, on the contrary, we are suspicious, men learn to be cold and cautious to us. Let a person get the reputation of being "touchy," and everybody is under restraint, and in this way the chances of an imaginary offense are vastly increased.

The M'Kean Miner

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, OCT. 11, 1877.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
JAMES H. STERRETT, of Allegheny.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
WILLIAM B. HART, of Montgomery.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
J. A. M. PASSMORE, of Schuylkill.

Political Announcements.

ED. MINER.—Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. W. D. GALLUP.

Smethport, Aug. 24, 1877.

The State Campaign.

In this section of the State the campaign has been thus far very quiet. The election involving only such officials as will have duties to perform within the State, it is claimed by some that it is purely a question of men. While the Republican party can safely leave the issue upon the merits of the candidates, it is not true that it is only a question of men.

The two political parties in this State represent diametrically opposite ideas of State government, and their administration, particularly of the financial interests of the Commonwealth, have been marked by different results. Under the Democratic party farms were taxed, and the theory maintained that real estate should be made the basis of taxation. Under Republican administration corporations were made to bear the bulk of taxation, and farm lands were relieved. Under Democratic direction the State debt steadily increased till it aggregated about $40,000,000. Under Republican direction it has decreased until it practically amounts to about $15,000,000. Under the Democratic system, State taxation was felt to be burthensome and oppressive; under the Republican system, it is spread over the traveling population that crosses the State, and represents current expenses and not direct and tangible taxation. In the election of Treasurer and Auditor General, these two theories are represented; as while they are only executive officers, it is well known that the Legislature looks to executive officials, charged with the financial administration of the State, for plans and specifications. Hence, they really embody the financial administration of the State. The question from this standpoint is, Do we prefer the Democratic to the Republican system? Do we wish to be directly taxed, and to have the State debt increased; or to have the revenues of the State derived from corporations, and the debt decreased?

There is not the slightest hesitancy on the Republican side, in comparing the records of the candidates. A fair statement as to the Democratic candidates, embraces the following: Mr. Noyes is privately an agreeable gentleman, but publicly has been involved in legislative schemes of a corrupt character. They are matters of record. He favored, as a member of the Legislature, the nine million steal, and various railroad schemes that were known to be corrupt. He has been associated with the advocacy of many such schemes, and stands in a very bad relation to the history of such movements in the past. The bearing of these facts on the canvass is, that as Treasurer he may fairly be expected to favor any methods of finance that will benefit the railroad corporations at the expense of the people. His whole history commits him to such a course. On the other hand, Mr. Hart is free from entangling alliances. His record is that of a faithful soldier during the rebellion; and since, on the basis of merit, he became cashier of the Treasury, he has been retained by opposing interests,—Irwin keeping him, *after his election*,—on the score of merit. He has been a faithful, expert official, and will go into office knowing his duties. Can there be any doubt as to which will prove the best man for the place?

The Democratic candidate for Auditor General, Mr. Schell, has had less prominence than Noyes, but his record is no better. It is very broadly rumored that when a candidate once before, for a State office, he stepped out under arrangements made with the leaders of both the regular political parties, and for favors received. Among those who know the inside of politics, his reputation for purity is not of the highest. It must be obvious that we do not want a man who ever has been, or who can be approached by corrupt influence, in charge of the accounts of the State. His integrity is so sure to be assailed, that we cannot afford to put him where the temptation will come, lest he be tried above what he is able to bear. Mr. Passmore has no such record, and is, as between the two, and partisanship aside, the preferable man.

Recognizing and admitting all that may be said of Judge Trunkey, it is incontestably true that Judge Sterrett has had larger experience, is possessed of a more even temper, and better judicial mind, and is a gentleman whose private character is above suspicion. It is not necessary to decry Judge Turnkey to sustain Judge Sterrett. The latter is so incontestably and in every respect the superior man, that it is impossible for any candid man to hesitate between the two.

* * *

THE Mollie Maguires are still indulging in the pleasant pastime of wrecking trains and burning property.

* * *

THE first political battle of the campaign was fought in Ohio yesterday. Banning's democratic repeaters will read the returns in their snug prison cells.

* * *

THE Tuesday's elections resulted in a Republican victory in Iowa, and the election of Bishop, the Democratic candidate for Governor, in Ohio. The Legislature is yet in doubt.

* * *

WE hope the disciples of conciliation, sham civil service reform, and cultured dampholism are satisfied with the fruits of their contortionary system of politics in the recent Ohio election. We certainly are.

* * *

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS has not been heard from since the late convention, and *Harper's Weekly* announces the absence of its editor. His head must be very sore since his disastrous contest with Conkling, and he will no doubt content himself with throwing stones from the security of his editorial sanctum hereafter.

The Old Set.

A few days ago, when there seemed to be every probability of the renomination of a decent set of officers by the Democratic Convention at Albany, a Tammany statesman, known as Charley Walker, was observed wandering about the Capital in a lost and desolate condition, moaning that he "wanted to see the old set back again." He was not alone in that. From various parts of the State, from Ludlow-st. and City Hall-place, and the low grounds of Centre-st., and all along the tow-path, came the boys, complaining that they "hadn't had a chance to "cheer" since these new-fangled notions of reform came into fashion four years ago. They were poor, and thirsty, and forlorn; they couldn't make a cent out of politics; they couldn't find a bottle with the cork out; and they all "wanted the old set back again."

Well, they have their way. The old set is back. There is to be no more nonsense about Democratic State politics, no more absurd pretenses of a change of heart. The war which has been going on between the two wings of the party ever since Mr. Tilden took ground against William M. Tweed and exposed the thefts of the Canal Ring, has presented many phases, languishing one year, raging with redoubled fury the next, but now the decisive battle seems to have been fought, and the rings are victorious. All that has been done during the past few years to raise the democracy of New York to respectability, all that has been done to expel notorious thieves from its councils, to make it a real political party instead of a mere organization for plunder, has been repudiated. The old set is back. It was William M. Tweed and Jarvis Lord who triumphed yesterday at Albany, and revenged themselves upon the reformers for a long course of prosecutions. Never, since the old Boss bought and sold Legislatures in the lump, have the vilest, most disreputable and most corrupt elements of the Democratic party risked such an open assault upon decency as they have just committed in the State Convention. They made no secret of their purposes, no secret of the causes of their rage. There is not a canal thief in the State who did not appear in person or by proxy, in the ranks of the victors. There is not an old Tammany leader able to show himself in public who was not seen in the thick of the riot at Tweddle Hall, clamoring for revenge on the reformers who sent his friends to jail and put a guard about the public treasury. Tweed appeared by his counsel, Mr. Townsend—to say nothing of the service he received from Mr. John Kelly. Dennison and Belden, the great unbalanced bidders, had their attorney among the delegates, fighting with might and main against the promoters of the Canal Ring indictments. Spinola brought his bounty-jumpers to their aid; and when the test vote was taken which decided the defeat of honesty and respectability, and the whole rabble of frauds, swindlers and ruffians started to their feet shouting and waving hats, the great head of the Canal Ring was the loudest and most conspicuous person in the crowd. They can cheer now with good heart. The old set is back.

It makes no difference under what specious phrases the democracy may try to disguise the meaning of the occurrences of yesterday: the people will not misunderstand them. It makes no difference upon what pretext they may seek to explain their opposition to the Tilden wing: the people will not, cannot fail to comprehend it. The issue has been too distinctly defined, not only by the quarrel in the Convention and the personal character of the combatants, but by the course of local politics during several months past. The alliance between the new Tammany led by Mr. John Kelly, the fragments of the old Tammany, led by William M. Tweed, and the Canal Ring, led by the Lords, and their associates, it is a plain fact, to which no man can shut his eyes. And even if some of the leaders of this shameless coalition should wish to keep the party which they are forming tolerably clean and quiet, it would be folly to hope they could do so. The price of such bargains must always be paid. Most of the Tammany embezzlers have already made their peace. Sweeny is at large. Connolly is looked for at home. Woodward, unabashed, lives in luxury upon the proceeds of his crimes. Arrangements have been made for the speedy restoration of Tweed to his place in society. The Attorney-General, who refused to release Tweed and prosecuted the Canal thieves, has been turned out of office. The Deputy State Treasurer, who took a prominent part in the great Belden and Denison suits for the recovery of stolen money, was howled down when he appeared before the Convention, and it was proposed to exclude him from the platform. By way of paying a special compliment to Messrs. Lord, Belden and Denison, the Convention has placed at the head of the ticket the gentleman who, when chairman of the State Committee, publicly denounced the action of Governor Tilden's Canal Commission as unjust, and its reports as unfounded, and who being thereupon called before the Commission as a witness, was confuted out of his own mouth, and proved to have facilitated the frauds by his own action, when a member of the Canal Board.

The boys may well cheer. The old set is back again. The farce of Democratic reform is over; and the curtain now rises upon the favorite drama of the Forty Thieves, revived after months of preparation, with its original cast.

* * *

THE question as to which element controls the democratic party of New York State has been definitely settled. At their recent State Convention the contest was squarely between the more corrupt members of that organization and the alleged decent faction for control. The Tammany faction won the day, and democratic "reform" (such as it is) was repudiated most emphatically. The case is well stated in an article copied from the *Tribune* elsewhere.

* * *

OUR Democratic politicians may find some consolation in the fact, that the first half of Gov. Nichols' administration in Louisiana has cost half a million more than the same period under Governor Kellogg. Let us have another chapter on Republican misrule.

* * *

A. N. COLE, of Allegany county, N.Y., is an applicant for the Surveyorship of the port of New York. Since he has joined hands with the democracy no doubt his chances for receiving the appointment may be considered very much improved.

Mr. Conkling and his Assailants.

George Alfred Townsend writes a characteristic letter to the *Graphic* from Niagara, which comes in very well as the aftermath of the late Rochester Convention of somewhat unhappy memory. According to "Gath" Senator Conkling was a marked success both in the role of Samson and Peter. He says:

I heard the speeches at Rochester and mingled with the personages there. The brute force of the Convention seemed to me to be with the anti-Conklingites. I sat among reporters for the New York *Tribune* and the Utica *Herald*, who hissed Conkling as they wrote their dispatches. To be a goose and steal his quill, is mere self-plucking. These fellows reported the hisses they raised and raised the geese they reported. So I am not an enthusiast on the thesis that Conkling was a tyrant. He controlled that Convention, but he left the doors wide open and issued no tickets. Tyrants and men of "culture" always issue tickets, for fear a poor Magdalen who took five cents while in the office or dodged a car fare, might approach them and take the "virtue" out of them at a touch. Consequently, with wide open doors, all the geese stalked in as big as Senators, Citizen geese, reportorial geese, "culture" geese—a very white-livered tribe! At my right sat Loyd, a pretty little clean dove of "culture," who wrote and hissed with a beautiful juvenility. As he was unknown, even to the beautiful deities of "culture," Senator Conkling turned to me and some others in his speech, and discharged his battery upon us. He thought we were of the Lloyds—those Varieloyds who got up the protest against the nomination of Greeley and now feed on his estate. As far as I saw, the bulk of the hissers and anti-Conkling men held, six months ago, that Tilden was elected and Hayes a fraud. They endorsed Hayes now because he was a fickle party man and a limber Republican. But weakness and limberness are always *for reform*. Culture, reform and limberness are the great pacific Trinity. As for me, I like a man, a character, a personal identity. I like Conkling when he is right very little, because to be right is to be limber. But when he is wrong, as he was at Rochester, I respect him. There are times when a mule always seems to be the original horse and the father of the jackass. In the army, when I had to make my lonely rides between headquarters and the base of supplies, I used to meet discarded mules with broken legs or dislocated brays, and they won my respect. We accompanied each other through the sedge fields or scrub woods or lost paths, and I saw a humanity in their hybrid solitude. At least they had no "culture." They did not propose colleges of journalism or politics for other and more unsociable mules. They kicked up, winnowed and scared the buzzards. They could go it alone. Culture and vulture are often synonymous terms. I like the mule and Conkling.

Roscoe Conkling at Rochester was game as a catbird. He owned the bush and squawked in it and said, in effect: "Come on, you gunners!" He was a perfect St. Peter, who not only denied his master, Hayes, but cut off the high priest, Curtis's, ear. It is true that public opinion crowed three times, but public opinion is always crowing. Give public opinion a good crop and a few Southern rebels to agree with, and it is as happy as a clam. It says: "Union, prosperity, culture, dough!" I like things upright and sour. A smiling Senator is my abomination. I want a prodigious Senator, a Senator of New York who will say: "If they (the rebels) mean peace and good behavior, our manly attitude to-day will help them out. If they want to murder the innocent, here we are!"

But Conkling did not dodge under the bloody shirt. At bottom he is a National man, not a demagogue, not a sectionist. His issue was one manufactured to drive him to the wall—the Jesuitical Sivil Service issue, a European trap to catch American statesmen in. That trap is the *chef de œuvre* of "culture," its sole invention.

Put in plain language, the trap of Civil Service means this:

"You able politicians of the United States must be confounded with the *machinery and clerical personnel* of politics so that you can be mashed. Therefore, we will libel you one year and carry the State Convention against you. The next year we will let you resume it and swear that it carried the Convention *for you*. In both cases we will abuse you, for nothing so repulsive to us as a man who can beat us anywhere, with the machinery or without it."

Conkling took the attitude that such men were uncongenial. He "called" them. They did not show up. But they ran off to the Union League and the good crop cried, "Heavens! this is suicide. Let us call a public meeting to prevent him from committing suicide. He must not slip us, or we are without capital!"

Culture and the big crop will therefore show up at a great meeting. But they cannot show up a stalk like Roscoe Conkling—a man who would rather be wrong than President.

The trouble with the Republican party is that it is all millinered over with snobbery and changeability. It is not above the law of its origin, which was finding fault. Slavery gave us good crops and pleased the Chamber of Commerce. The Republican party was a *protest* against the crops. Cotton, they said, was no king. But Hayes and the crops come in together and challenge the old spirit again, and they wear this time a Civil Service bib-apron. The helmeted and historic party is requested to make its toilet. They want to shave the grenadiers. "Culture" has the floor. In two years there will be nothing but a Democratic party, and Tom Nast will be wanted again.

B. G. BROWN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Smethport, Pa.

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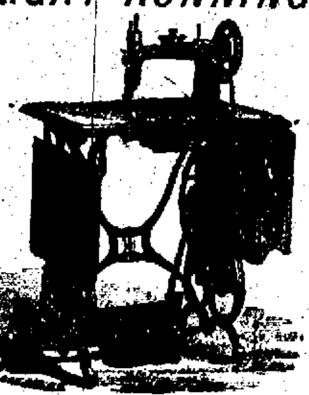
Administrators' Notice.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration upon the estate of Christopher H. Smith, deceased, late of Ceres township, McKean County, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to

MRS. E. C. SMITH,
F. N. VAN WORMER,
Adm'rs.

Ceres, Pa., Sept. 1, 1877-46-6p



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The most stylish and best fitting,

In endless variety. Send 5 cents for large Illustrated Catalogue of 1000 Styles.

"DOMESTIC Monthly,"
"Domestic MONTHLY,"
"DOMESTIC Monthly,"
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An Instructive and Entertaining Illustrated Magazine of Fashion, Polite Literature, and Art. $1.50 a Year, with PREMIUM.
Specimen Copy, 15 cents.

'DOMESTIC'

Sewing Machine Co.,
HOME OFFICE,
Broadway and 14th St., New York.

NEW STAGE LINE.

Smethport and Sawyer City,
connecting with stages for
Tarport and Bradford.

LEAVES SMETHPORT AT..........8:30 a.m
" SAWYER CITY AT..........2:00 p.m

At Sawyer City close connections are made with stages for Tarport and Bradford.

Careful attention will be paid to the comfort of passengers and the care of packages. The patronage of the business and traveling public is solicited.

Daniel Acre, - - Prop'r.
Oct. 11, 1877-50tf

DAVID STERRETT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

SMETHPORT, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphans' Court of McKean County, I will expose to public sale on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 20, 1877,

at 2 o'clock p. m., at the late residence of T. R. Robbins, deceased, the following pieces or parcels of real estate, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

1.—Beginning at post in north line No 15, the southeast corner lot No 14; thence north by W line No 14, 50 perches west 115 and 2-10 perches south 50 perches to north line No 16, east 115 and 2-10 perches to the beginning containing, [illegible] acres more or less, being lot No 10, Keating lands in Warrant No 2095.

2.—Beginning at northwest corner No 201; thence west 24 and 3-10 perches to corner No 12, north 44 perches to corner No 12, east 75 perches to post south 15 perches to post east 27 and 5-10 perches to northwest corner No 201, south 56 perches to post corner of No 201, west 27 and 5-10 perches to corner 201 north 27 perches to corner 201 west 50 perches to beginning, containing 80 acres more or less, being lot No 11 of Keating lands.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on confirmation of sale.

B. F. ROBBINS,
Administrator.

40-8p

YOU CAN get your Job Printing done at the MINER office in city style and at city prices. Remember it.

Jury List.

COMMON PLEAS JURY drawn for adjourned September Term, 1877.

ANNIN.—Theron Cooper, Alex. Goodrich, Wesley Kinney, George Nichols, D. Simpson, Jr., W. H. Taylor, Darius Simpson.

BRADFORD.—H. E. Havens.

BRADFORD boro'.—Job Miller, E. C. McElroy.

CERES.—Charles Bell, J. S. Hickok, William Holley.

CORYDON.—W. W. Williams.

ELDRED.—Ezra Hakes, Justus Rice.

HAMLIN.—John Hafner.

KEATING.—Mack. Freeman, John T. Kent, Henry Mosse, A. J. Nourse, Andrew Reilly.

LIBERTY.—M. V. Grigsby, F. F. Hastings, George Hazen, M. Ostrander, J. F. Shultz, O. L. Snyder, Wm. Pelton.

NORWICH.—John Colegrove, C. H. Dickerson.

OTTO.—J. E. Baldwin.

SERGEANT.—Louis Steinbauer.

WETMORE.—Jerome English, R. L. Starmore, Charles Vace.

J. A. ANDERSON,
J. E. WHITE, } Jury Com'rs.
C. S. KING, Sheriff.

WE DO any kind of Job Printing as well and as cheap as the same can be done in Buffalo or elsewhere. Try us.

LIST OF

LAW BLANKS

Printed and kept constantly on hand at the MINER JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

The blanks are carefully compiled and prepared, printed on fine, heavy paper, and in the best style of the typographical art.

ATTORNEY'S SERIES.

Amicable Action.
" " and Confession of Judgment.
" " to Revive & Continue Judgm't.
Amicable Sci. Fa. Sur. Mortgage.
Arbitration—Affidavit and Recognizance for Appeal.
Bond.
" Judgment.
" Interest and Insurance Clause.
" Administrator to Sell or Mortgage.
" Claimant in Interpleader.
" Guardian at Appointment.
" Indemnity to Sheriff.
" Plaintiff under Act March 17, 1869.
" Defendant " "
" In Replevin—Plaintiff.
" " Defendant.
Composition paper.
Commission—Letter of Instruction.
"D.S.B." on Judgment Note. (copy of note printed in.)
Letter of Attorney.
Letter of Remittance.
Mechanics' Lien.
Motion for Judgment and Liquidation.
" " —blank.
Narr. with Copy of Account and Precipe.
" " " " (No. 2)
Note—Judgment, with waiver.
Petition—Blank.
" —and Bond for Tavern License.
" of Administrator to Sell or Mortgage.
" for Citation against Executor or Administrator to File Account.
Precipe for Summons in Assumpsit.
" for Writ of Fieri Facias.
" for Writ of Replevin.
" Attachment under Act of March 17, 1869.
Precipe for Writ of Attachment under Act of March 17, 1869, Notice to Garnishee.
Precipe for Writ of Fi. Fa. with Suggestion and Affidavit.
Precipe for writ of Sci. Fa. sur Judgment.
" " Certiorari.
" " Attachment Execution.
Probate of Account.
Plaintiff's Statement and Notice.
Record of Judgments and Liens.
Return Receipt.
Rule and Interrogatories.
Recognizance for Stay of Execution.
Statement for Judgment by Default.

CONVEYANCER'S SERIES.

Agreement for Sale of Land.
Bill of Sale.
Bond—Interest and Insurance Clause.
" Judgment.
Deed Warranty.
" Covenant of Title.
" Executor, under order of Court.
" " " power in Will.
" Quit Claim.
" Administrator.
" Reserving Mineral Rights.
" for Minerals.
" Ground Rent.
Lease.
" with Waiver.
" Oil.

JUSTICE'S SERIES.

Summons.
Subpœna.
Execution.
" with note of Waiver.
Criminal warrant.
Attachment in Execution.
Rule and Interrogatories.
Bond and Affidavit of Plaintiff in Attachment.
Attachment—Fraudulent Debtor.
Bond of Defendant in Attachment.
Transcript—Commonwealth Case.
" Civil Suit.
Complaint.
Commitment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Orders—Township, Road, School and Poor.
Sales—Constable.
" Collector.
Appraisement on Personal Property—Constable.
Bond for Stay of Execution—Constable.
Notice to Taxpayers—School Treasurer.
Collector's Receipt.

JAMES McNULTY,

MERCHANT TAILOR

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

Suits made to order promptly, after the latest patterns.

REPAIRING and CLEANING

done to order neatly and cheaply.

Prices to suit the times, and good fit guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.

viii-41-ly J. McNULTY.

C. V. GILLIS,
DEALER IN
DRUGS
Paints, Oils,
FANCY GOODS, Etc.,
KANE, PA.

MRS. J. R. SHOEMAKER,
TEACHER OF
Instrumental and Vocal Music
in all its branches, including THOROUGH BASS.

Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.

TERMS—$10 per term of 24 lessons.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have opened a Meat Market in the basement of the Wright House, where they will keep on hand a full supply of

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
FISH, LARD, &c., &c.,

which will be sold as low as the market will allow. An inspection of stock and prices is invited.

WM. OGILVIE & CO.
Smethport Pa. March 29th, 1877,-1y-3n

W. H. COATS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
FURNITURE
AND
COFFINS
Eldred, McKean Co., Pa.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, President Judge, and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL and F. N. BURNHAM, Associate Judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, Sept. 28, A. D. 1877, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas in the Borough of Smethport on Monday Oct. 29, 1877, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, Oct. 8, 1877, and the 101th year of the Independence of the United States of America. C. S. KING, Sheriff.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that on the 1st day of October, A.D. 1877, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of James Horrigan of Bradford, in the county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of O. A. Hotchkiss, Esq., in Bradford, McKean Co. Pa., before S. E. Woodruff, Esq., Register, on the 9th day of November, A.D. 1877, at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOHN HALL,
U.S. Marshal as Messenger.
Pittsburgh, Oct 4, 1877.-2p

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that on the 1st day of October A.D. 1877, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Byron Alford of Eldred township, in the County of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of O. A. Hotchkiss, Esq., in Bradford, McKean Co. Pa., before S. E. Woodruff, Esq., Register, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1877 at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOHN HALL,
U.S. Marshal as Messenger.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 4, 1877.-40-2p

LEGAL BLANKS of all kinds, neatly and correctly printed, can be had at the MINER office.

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
DRY GOODS AND
G-R-O-C-E-R-I-E-S
AT
HASKILL & GIFFORD'S
Main St., Smethport, Pa.

R. O. SMITH & CO.
R. O. SMITH & CO.

FALL AND WINTER
OPENING!

Are now showing all the novelties of the Season, in their different Departments. We have largely increased many of our Lines of Goods, and have attractions and Bargains to offer in all.

Feeling the desirability of increasing our acquaintance with the McKean County Public, and appreciating the fact that it can only be done on merit. We are offering large inducements in the way of good goods at very low prices.

We have a full assortment of
STAPLE and FANCY
DRESS GOODS,
And make a specialty in this Department of
Black
Silks and Cashmeres.
Our Lines of
TRIMMINGS,
FANCY GOODS,
FINE SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
are New and Complete.
We have Bargains to offer in
HAMBURG EDGES,
LINENS, CORSETS,
KID GLOVES.
A Full Line of
Kid Gloves at
50 CENTS 50

Our Domestic Department is unusually full, and the prices are many of them lower than ever before.

We have unusual facilities this Fall for doing all our old Customers good, and will be pleased to add many new ones.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

R. O. SMITH & CO.
R. O. SMITH & CO.

The New Drug Store.

W. T. CALLER,
—Dealer in—
Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Goods,
and Notions, Paints, Oil, Varnishes, &c., &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED
at all Hours of Day or Night.

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE is authorized to receive money for and also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
Wellsboro, Dec. 24, 1869.

MAKE HOME HAPPY.
MAKE YOUR HOME BEAUTIFUL.
MAKE YOUR HOME ENTERTAINING.

A Plentiful Supply of Good Reading and Beautiful Pictures WILL DO IT.

THE CINCINNATI
WEEKLY STAR,

A fine eight-page paper, with a full column, sent only $1.00 per Year (we pay postage), and is the largest, brightest, and best paper published for the money. It is independent in politics, gives all the news, and, besides much other good reading, every number has three or four excellent original or selected stories. Every subscriber also receives a copy of the beautiful engraving, "The Poor the Poor Man's Friend," size 24x30 inches, and a copy of THE STAR ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC. 25 cts. extra must be sent to pay expense of packing and mailing premiums. Our inducements to Agents, always the most liberal in the field, are now greater than ever. We want every club agent in the country to communicate with us before commencing work. To any person desiring to get up a club, we will send a sample copy of the picture and a canvasser's outfit for 25 cts. Specimen copy of paper free. Send for one before subscribing for any other.

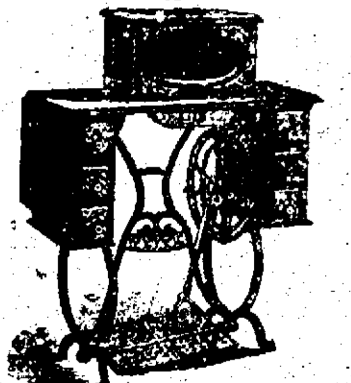
Persons to whom we have already sent the picture, "The Poor the Poor Man's Friend," by saying so can have in its stead another excellent engraving, of same size, which we have secured for this purpose.

Paper without picture, One Dollar.

THE STAR,
230 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

MAKE HOME PLEASANT.

MARVINS
STANDARD
FIRE BURGLAR
SAFES
COUNTER, PLATFORM WAGON & TRACK
SCALES
THE BEST ARE
THE CHEAPEST
MARVIN SAFE & SCALE CO.
265 BROADWAY N.Y.
721 CHESTNUT ST. PHILA. PA.
117 SENECA ST. CLEVE. O.



The White
—IS—

THE EASIEST SELLING;
THE BEST SATISFYING
Sewing Machine.

Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called expensive machines which are offered as new are those that have been [illegible] rebuilt and put upon the market as new.

THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.

IT IS MUCH LARGER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SINGER, HOWE AND WEED MAKE.

IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN EITHER OF THE AFORESAID MACHINES.

ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.

ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.

Do not Buy any other before trying THE WHITE.

Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.

AGENTS WANTED!

White Sewing Machine Co.,
CLEVELAND, O.

Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, OCT. 11, 1877.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7½ p. m.

Preaching at Norwich at 2 p. m., and at Clermont at 6 p. m., every other Sabbath. And Preaching at Barrett School House at 2p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—D. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m. and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hatter school house.

EPISCOPAL.—R. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sundays of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH —Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Vesper at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; E. N. Burnham, Eldred.

District Attorney.—P. R. Cotter, Port Allegany.

Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.

Prothonotary.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick.

County Treasurer.—A. H. Medbery, Port Allegany. *Deputy.*—D. R. Hamlin, Smethport.

Commissioners.—Ref. Banker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.

Com'rs Clerk.—Jos. R. Chadwick, Smethport.

Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.

Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and third Monday of June and December.

BRIEF MENTION.

—Adjourned September court on the 29th inst.

—McKean county bids fair to become girdled with railroads.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Blakeslee are visiting with their many friends in town.

—The Smethport and Sawyer City stage route starts out with a good patronage.

—Sup't. Curtis has our thanks for a copy of the School Journal for the current month.

—The dead hath arisen. George has heard from Ohio, and a second Lazarus bawleth the glad tidings in the ears of the multitude.

—If a sufficient number of acres can be leased, reliable parties are ready to put down two wells in this valley. Let them have the leases.

—Over twenty stages now run from Tarport to Bradford, Derrick City, Gilmore City, Sawyer City, and Smethport Cit—or borough.

—L. Rogers offers $4.50 a thousand, cash, for teams to draw lumber from his mill to Sawyer City.

—Messrs. Harsh & Schriber are negotiating for the entire Moss tract near Limestone. The tract comprises several thousand acres.

—Taylor, Aikens & Co. have secured the requisite number of leases and have commenced putting down a test well near Emporium.

—There are now under engagement at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore fully two hundred vessels to load petroleum for various parts of the world.

—It is reported that the new line being run between Pennsylvania and New York State will place the whole of the village of Ceres in the latter State.

—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* is twenty-one years old. It has not only attained its majority but has arrived at the vigor and influence of full journalistic manhood.

—We have received another large stock of paper, envelops, cards, &c., which we are able to supply to our customers at the most reasonable rates, neatly printed.

—We understand that the base ball tournament advertised to take place at Port Allegany this week failed to come off, from the fact that no clubs, except the Keystones, entered.

—Sheriff King has been in the grocery business for several days. He was engaged four days in selling out a grocery house at Bradford. His terms were cash and prices below competition.

—Every member of the Social Club will find it to his interest to attend the business meeting Saturday evening. Do not be alarmed, gentlemen, no more assessments are necessary or proposed.

—We are happy to be informed very confidentially that one of our leading oil capitalists has at last struck a "big thing." "There's millions in it," and we wait with bated breath for further development.

—The contractors for the building of H. Hamlin's new house, or we should say Mrs. Robt. H. Rose's, have quit work for the season, having the building up and enclosed. They commence building a new church at Arcade next week.

—F. N. Taylor returned from Emporium Tuesday evening, where he has been for the past week locating a test well. Our Emporium friends will now hold their breath and carry their pockets full of sand for a couple of months.

—The three card monte chaps did a thriving business at the Cuba fair. There were lots of greenies there who were just too smart for anything—and got plucked. Stebbins reads them a lesson in his last issue, but it's too late to do any good.

—"Mac," of the Olean *Record* devoted a column of his last issue to our neighboring village of Eldred as it is and as it may be in the near future, as a prospective eastern outlet of the new oil fields. It really does appear as if Eldred holds the key to the situation at present.

—There are in this State seventy-eight railroad companies, of which 33 pay dividends. Of 52 in New Jersey but 23 pay dividends. In the United States there are 811 companies, of which only 196 are now earning and declaring dividends. No corporations have so severely felt the monetary depression as the railroads.

—Mr. Karns, of Titusville, started recently for China, where he has been engaged by the Chinese Government to prospect for oil. He is to get a salary of $3,000 and found for the first year.

—Grim death, now claiming so many victims by disease of the stomach, bowels and kidneys does not visit those families who keep and use Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief. Price 25c and 50c.

—The total oil shipments for September is 1,537,859 barrels, and increase over August of 127,451 barrels. The daily average for the thirty days of September is 51,012 barrels.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

—The McCalmont Oil Farm Company, whose land is in the Bullion district, are about to divide $60,000 among the stockholders, half a dozen in number. This is the September "divy." That for August was still larger.

—If you want a fine silk hat, send to Cusack, practical Hatter, 187 Main St., Buffalo. 4p

—The capital stock of the "one-legged" railroad from Tarport to Gilmor City, $27,000, has all been taken, and ten per cent. of the amount paid in. The rolling stock is being manufactured by La France Company, of Elmira.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

—A. N. Cole, all know who he is, undertook to run the republican convention of Allegany county and failed. He was mad, of course, and has carried his party (of one) into the democratic camp. The only ones who feel bad about it are the democrats. We extend them our sympathy.

—If you want your silk hat made over in the latest style, send it to Cusack, 187 Main St., Buffalo. 4p

—It is no argument against true christianity that many of our biggest and sleekest rogues are enthusiastic church members. But when one church member accuses another of using the "penny collection" to pay his board, we must confess that public confidence is sadly shaken.

—Insure your property against loss or damage by fire with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, N. Y. tf

—Just as we go to press we were shown the head and skin of an enormous wolf caught by Zach. Carl in a trap. It is certainly the largest animal of the kind we ever saw, and we had no idea the "critter" grew to such proportions. He has killed no less than 25 sheep this season, and his capture is an undoubted public benefit.

—Insure yourself against Accidents in the Traveler's Insurance Company, with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, N.Y. tf

—Frank Leslie must be an admirable business man. He has kept no accounts since 1873, but has drawn $75,000 annually, which was largely in excess of his profits. It is our experience, small as it is, that no other business needs more careful attention than the newspaper publishing business, and it is no wonder that he failed.

—I believe James' Cough Pills a very valuable medicine, and would not be without them. I use them for Asthma of many years standing. I had spent many hundred dollars in trying to get relief, but found none until I tried James' Cough Pills, these pills relieved my difficulty at once and I feel it my duty to recommend them to those afflicted as I had been. H. BARBER, Horicon Wis.

—Sheriff King took two prisoners to Pittsburgh last week to add to the rapidly lengthening list of this county's boarders in the Western Penitentiary. He reports that all the "boys" from McKean are healthy and hearty, with the exception of Pat. Burns, who had the misfortune to lose all the fingers of his left hand by a too close contact with a buzz saw. He would have fared better in the hands of McKean county jury.

—The names of the contracting parties for the next wedding in town have been whispered in our ear. It is said that it will be the most brilliant affair of all. We are sure there is no mistake about the event occurring before long, for we are reliably informed that the "preliminary survey" has been made by one of the best civil engineers in the county, and the signing of the contract only delays a vigorous pushing of the work.

—Speaking of large vegetables, we might call attention, although we presume a good share of our readers have seen it, to the immense squash which has for several days obstructed the passage of visitors at A. B. Armstrong's drugstore. It measures 6½ feet around and weighs 181 pounds! It is altogether a delicate pill with which to grace the front of a drugstore, and one mighty hard to take. Sam. Card raised it.

—A correspondent of the *Derrick* says: There appears to be quite a rivalry between the friends of the single rail road and of the narrow gauge. Engineers are at present engaged in surveying a narrow gauge route from Tarport to Derrick City, and it is strongly rumored that the road will be built at once, and that a good part of the stock has been already subscribed for by heavy capitalists from New York, Philadelphia and Buffalo. At least a number of these gentlemen have already been over the proposed route and appear to favor the narrow gauge plan for building a railway.

Attention Social Club.

There will be a business meeting of the Social Club of Smethport at their rooms on Saturday evening. All members of the club are expected to attend, as there is important business to be disposed of.

A. B. ARMSTRONG, Pres.
D. R. HAMLIN, Sec.

Personal.

We were favored with a call yesterday from Messrs. John Wendel, Jr., and Chas. E. Krack, of New York city, the latter a son of the able and well known Senator Krack, of Ulster county, N. Y. They are visiting friends in the county and propose to devote a few days in hunting in our extensive forests. We wish them the best of luck.

New Stage Line.

Mr. Daniel Acre has started a new stage line from Smethport to Sawyer City, connecting at that place with stages running to Kendall Creek and Bradford. He will leave Smethport at about 8:30 a.m., and returning leave Sawyer City at about 9 p.m. This enterprise supplies a demand long felt, and ought certainly to prove a complete success.

THE WARREN & McKEAN RAILROAD.

Where the Road Should Run.

It is very frequently the case in laying out a route of a new railroad that local influences are brought to bear by which the controlling powers are induced to locate the line at such points that render the successful operation of the road ever after an uphill and difficult business.

Instances could be mentioned in proof of this statement in the building of both the P. & E. and the B. N. Y. & P. roads. If in laying out the lines of those roads those having the business in charge had taken a wide view of the matter, and been influenced by considerations as to the future and permanent business of those roads, instead of by local and personal interests and feelings, they would have added thousands of dollars yearly to the treasuries of those corporations, in increase of business and lessening of expenses.

In view of these facts and the present agitation of the question of a railroad from Warren to Olean or some point adjacent, we deem it wise to point out what cannot but be apparent as the best line for such a road, if the future and permanent business of the road is to be taken into consideration.

We understand that one proposed line is to follow the Allegheny river to Sugar Run, thence to its head and down the West Branch of the Tuna, up Foster Brook, and by a course not yet indicated strike Olean. We have only to say in regard to this route, if it is adopted, that good business sense would make the eastern terminus at Eldred rather than Olean, thus avoiding a heavy expense in the construction, and gaining the benefit of the business of the new Knapp's creek field.

But if the road is to be build as a permanently paying investment, it should in our opinion and that of many who have looked into the matter, follow the Kenzua to its source, and thence down Blacksmith Brook, connecting with the McKean & Buffalo at this place. The distance from Warren to the mouth of the Kenzua is 12 miles. From the mouth of the Kenzua to Smethport is about 25 miles. Already extensive preparations are being made for the development of the Kenzua district. The sinking of six wells is guaranteed by responsible parties on one tract in Lafayette township through which this stream runs, besides a number of other wells on the same stream and its branches in Hamilton township. Although the district has not been fully tested, it is considered in the direct line of development, and there is hardly a doubt in the minds of sagacious operators that it is destined to become one of the most important districts in the county. There would need then to be a railroad outlet which this line and no other will supply, and to say nothing of the oil business this line will open up an extensive tract of country with almost inexhaustible resources of timber and bark. The Sugar Run route must compete, so far as the traffic of the Tuna Valley district is concerned at least, with the powerful Erie and also in all probability with the "one-legged" road up Foster Brook. The Kenzua line would give the road no competition, and the support and encouragement of the McKean & Buffalo and Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia lines.

We have no authority for the statement, yet we have no hesitation in asserting that if the matter is brought to the attention of these two corporations mentioned they would gladly assume a large share of the stock of the road in order to secure its location on the line we have mentioned. They cannot fail to see the immense advantages that would thus accrue to them, and we would respectfully urge their attention to the matter.

As to the relative expense it can be but little if any more than by any other route. The distance from Warren to Smethport by this line is about 33 miles, and the heaviest grade—on Blacksmith Brook—will not exceed 140 feet to the mile, the grades being easy on the remainder of the line.

We have thus briefly referred to this route, not from any personal or local interest or feeling, but solely because we believe it to be the best line for the permanent prosperity of the road, that it can be the easiest and most inexpensively built, that it will open up a greater portion of country rich in natural resources, and will be of more benefit to the county at large. We shall probably have more to say on the subject, for there is much more that could be said in its favor.

His Own Benefactor.

Many people will be pleased to learn that Mr. Dan. Keyes, who a short time since was spoken of by the *Times* as the subject of a charitable deed on the part of two well known business men of this place, has fully discharged an old indebtedness incurred by him to them, and for which his fine farm property was to have been sold this week.—The imputation of a charity was as unjust to him as it was distasteful to the gentlemen who were mentioned as his benefactors. The whole matter was a purely business transaction, which has resulted satisfactorily to all concerned. Mr. Keyes last week sold about one-half of his farm to an oil operator for $10,000 cash, and at once satisfied the claims against himself and farm, amounting to $7,500, when the sale, which by due process of law would have taken place in a few days, was stopped. Until this favorable turn in his affairs took place, we learn that he was anxious to be sold out, as he could see no other means by which he could honestly discharge his indebtedness to the gentlemen in question. Neither he nor they thought of claiming or extending any charity, while if it was so regarded by the public, Dan wishes it understood that he is able to be his own benefactor.—*Olean Record.*

Knapp's Creek Items.

OCT. 6, 1877.

—There are now some nine or ten wells under way testing the existence of oil on Knapp's Creek. One on the White farm, 2 miles from Duke Center, on the Railroad Branch, is near completion with a good show for oil. The company have shut down for the present, having drilled some 1900 feet.

—The Reed well, on the Simon Rixford farm, one on the Gridley farm, and the one on the Littlefield farm, are down from 400 to 800 feet.

—A. M. Benton is putting down a test well on the Ed. Palmater farm, about one mile north of the Littlefield farm, and some two miles from the Lattice Bridge.

D.

The Standard Company Without a Rival.

On Monday afternoon the Standard Oil Company captured its only competitor in the transportation of crude petroleum by the purchase of the Columbia Conduit Company, whose pipe lines lead from the Butler region to Pittsburgh.

The purchase of this pipe line by the Standard not only virtually but actually places the oil carrying business in the hands of one company. A week or two ago it was announced that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had purchased the Empire Transportation Company, and an opposition to the Standard which the latter could not overcome was believed—by very, very few persons—to have been established. Now it is universally stated that the purchase of the Empire by the Pennsylvania Railroad was a sham, and that it is really owned by the Standard is asserted most positively.

The results of the sale of the Columbia Conduit are various and not very cheering to outside parties. The price of oil, both crude and refined, it is alleged, can now be fixed by the Standard. Crude, it is said, will drop immediately, and refined will advance within a short time. How this may be the future may determine.—*Venango Citizen.*

The Derrick's September Report.

The Oil City *Derrick* gives about the first of each month a report of the oil business of the preceding month, comprising a mass of statistics of the number of wells completed, the number drilling and the number of rigs up in every district of the oil region. It was not many months ago that the "McKean and Cattaraugus district" was always found at the last end of the list, and generally mentioned as a district of minor importance. In the report for September we find that district heads the list, and has taken its place as one of the most important districts.

We condense from this report the following items that will be of interest to many of our readers. There were 83 wells completed in this district during the month, with the production of 1,157 barrels daily. The total yield was increased about 725 barrels. The number of drilling wells and rigs up and building on the first day of October was 314.

In the closing general remarks the report says:

During the month there has been a grand rush of operators to this field, and as a consequence the utmost activity prevails here. Much territory has been leased at a quarter royalty, and considerable sold at prices ranging between $150 and $250 an acre.

The land which several months ago was in the hands of second parties is now being leased and drilled by third. The field as defined in the last monthly report is the scene of present active operations. In some quarters lines have been drawn beyond which explorations cannot be made with safety, while in others the bordering lines have not yet been established. Much work is being done up Foster Brook. It is believed that a belt extends between this locality and Olean. By the end of October the tests which are now being made will determine the question of belt extension between the two towns.

Foster Brook, the region of Kendall Creek, and the valley through which flows the east branch of the Tuna Creek, are the lively spots of the northern field. The count for the month shows that eighty-three wells were completed, of which none were dry. These new wells were producing on the last day of the month 1,157 barrels, which gives an average of fourteen barrels to a well. In August thirty-nine wells were completed, and in the number there was but one duster. On the last day of September 156 wells were drilling and 158 rigs up and building, which numbers show a large increase in the volume of fresh operations for the month. From the present outlook it is easily seen that here will be the scene of the gratest activity for some time to come. During the present month a larger number of wells will be completed than has been at any time before in this broad field.

DIED.—In Otto Township, Oct. 3 1877, Mr. Cyrus Baldwin, aged 82 years 5 months and 11 days. He had been a respected and worthy member of the M. E. Church for 55 years, and a resident of Knapp's Creek since 1855.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR,
D. C. YOUNG, } Executors.
F. N. TAYLOR,

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 16, 1876.-tf

The Fact

Is so well established that the Samaritan's Gift is a positive cure, doing away with Balsam Copabia and disgusting drugs, and other dangerous medicines, that the public have entire confidence in it. The vexations attending a case when the quack is visited are known to many as the following will explain:

DESMOND & Co., 915 Race street, Philadelphia—I appeal to you, and if there is any earthly relief for me I wish you would do something for me. About eight months ago I got into trouble, I took capsuls, went to doctors, and it has cost me one hundred dollars—first for this medicine, and then for that—without any benefit. A few days ago a friend told me of the Samaritan's Gift; he said it would certainly cure me. This is why I address you for advice.

Samaritan's Gift does away with all such trouble and expense. A package which costs only $3 will effect a cure in from two to four days without any trouble, than merely following plain directions. A word to old cases: stop doctoring for three days then use a package of Gift, and our word for it in a few days you will wonder why you did not get that medicine first. 50-1y

$30 REWARD.

The above reward will be given by the Phoebe Hyde Estate for the recovery of two set of solid Silver Spoons (one set tea spoons and one set dessert spoons.) The initials "P. N. H." were on each one of the spoons. They are supposed to have been stolen from G. A. Hyde's residence. The finder can return them to

R. ROBBINS,
Smethport, Pa.

Sept 27, 1877-48-3p

E. WARING'S,

(1876 Uniform copyrighted 1877)

Law Blanks, latest & best. A great improvement, want supplied.

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E. WARING, Tyrone, Pa.

General Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by the thirteenth section of the Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the election in this Commonwealth." It is enjoined on the sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to elected: In pursuance thereof, I, C. S. KING, Sheriff of the county of McKean, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of McKean, that a General Election will be held in said county on the FIRST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, being the sixth day of the month, in the several election districts therein.

And as directed by the thirteenth section of the act of July 1839, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting the Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or Common Council of any city or Commissioners of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further the first section of the act of March 31, 1866:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by authority of the same, that the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

And Whereas, by virtue of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania adopted December 16, 1873.

Every male citizen 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections: *First*—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. *Second*—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.—*Third*—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.—*Fourth*—If twenty-two years of age, or upward he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or sure of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning therefrom.

WHEREAS, The fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st of March, 1870, passed an act entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States, to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes, the first and second sections of which are as follows:

BE IT ENACTED, &c., That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people of any State, territory, district, city, county, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of color, race, or previous condition of servitude; and constitution, law custom usage or regulation of any State or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if, by or under the constitution of laws of any State or the laws of any territory, an act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisites or to become qualified to vote it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and if any such person or officers shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall for every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred dollars or to be imprisoned not less than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And whereas, It is declared by the second section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Constitution and the laws of the United States shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary, notwithstanding."

I also make known the following provisions of the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

ARTICLE VIII.

Suffrage and Election.

Also, the following sections of an act entitled, "A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth," approved the 30th day of January, 1874.

SEC. 8. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts it shall be to have in custody the register of voters and to make the entries therein required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SEC. 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received; and the number recorded by the clerks on the lists of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers; they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector may have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks and overseers of any election held under this act shall, before entering upon their duties be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judges shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspector, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officer so sworn and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of an oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both at their discretion of the court.

SEC. 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years or upwards, paid a State or County tax within two years, which was assessed at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when, and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he has never received any, and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when and where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination.

But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month and has resided in the State one year or if a native born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavit of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the Prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the Prothonotary's office, subject to the examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualification of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words to be added by the clerks in each case, respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such persons being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the day, month and year; and if any election officer of officers shall receive the second vote on the day, by virtue of same certificate, except where sons are entitled to vote, because of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization.

SEC. 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by the law, this or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall upon conviction be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offence to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 13. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of the election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and then in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not certifying them. The vote as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement of the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted upon the door of the election house for the information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope with the unsealed return sheet given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally paper and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector.

All judges living within twelve miles of the Prothonotary's office or within twenty-four miles if their residence be in a town or village or city, upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall before 12 o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return sheet to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed and the day, and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the Prothonotary for public inspection.

All officers provided for by this act shall be compensated as like officers are compensated by existing laws.—Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authority of any city, county, township or borough for the safe keeping of the ballot boxes, the judge and minority inspector shall, after the election shall be finished, and the ballot box or boxes containing the tickets, list of voter and other papers, have been securely bound with tape and sealed and the signature of the judge and inspectors affixed thereto forthwith deliver the same together with the remaining boxes, to the mayor and recorder of such city or in counties, townships or boroughs to such person or persons as the court of Common Pleas of the proper county may designate at the place provided as aforesaid who shall then deposit the said boxes and keep the same to answer the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election.—Whenever the election officers of any election district shall require the election boxes of such district to hold any election which by law they are or shall be required to hold, they shall keep the same securely in their possession without opening, until the morning of such election, and until they shall be severally sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, and after being so sworn or affirmed they shall open the said boxes and burn and totally destroy all the ballots and other papers which they shall find therein before proceeding to hold such election.

Also Section 3 of the act approved the 12th day of February 1871:

SEC. 3. In all elections hereinafter the certificate of naturalization, is genuine, shall be exclusive evidence of the facts mentioned therein and where the persons offering to vote claims the right of payment of tax, the receipt of such tax, if signed by the proper officer, shall be the evidence thereof if such persons does not produce such receipt then the payment of the tax may be proved by the oath of such person, or other evidence, stating when, where and to whom such tax was paid.

The qualified electors of the county of McKean will hold their elections in the several districts as follows:

The township of Annin at the river school house.

The borough of Smethport at the Court House in Smethport.

The borough of Bradford at the school house in Bradford village.

The township of Bradford at the school house in Tarport.

The township of Ceres at house of of E. J. Barber.

The township of Corydon as Coffee Run school house.

The township of Eldred at Eldred hotel.

The township of Hamlin at school house near J E B White's.

The township of Hamilton at the school house near Isaiah Morrison's.

The township of Keating at the Court House in Smethport.

The township of Liberty at hotel of Mrs. Sallie Palmer.

The township of Lafayette in school house at Lafayette corners.

The township of Norwich at the house of C R Burdick.

The township of Otto in the school house at Duke Centre.

The township of Sergeant at what is known as the "old school house."

The township of Wetmore at school house in the village of Kane.

At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock a. m. and closed at 7 o'clock p. m.

At which time and place the qualified electors as aforesaid will vote by ballot for:

One person for Supreme Judge.
One person for State Treasurer.
One person for Auditor General.
One person for County Treasurer.
One person for Coroner.

Given under my hand and seal at Smethport this first day of October A. D. 1877, and in the one hundredth and first year of the Independence of the United States.

SEAL

C S KING,
Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphans' Court of McKean County, I will expose to public sale on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1877,

at one o'clock p.m. on the premises the real estate hereinafter described, being the property of the late William J. McKnight, deceased, consisting of two houses and lots in the village of Kane, McKean county, and State of Pennsylvania, more particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the west line of Chase Street 78 feet south of the southwest corner of Haines and Chase streets, and running thence west 150 feet; thence south 60 feet; thence east 150 feet to the west line of Chase street; thence along the same 60 feet to place of beginning, being lot No 2, Block H, on the town plot of the village of Kane.

ALSO.—A lot in Block H, north of lot No 2, aforesaid, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post marking the southeast corner of land of A G Larrson and running thence along Chase street south 19 feet, 4 inches to a post; thence west 150 feet; thence north 19 feet and 4 inches to Chase street 150 feet to the place of beginning.

TERMS OF SALE.—$300 cash, and the balance in two equal annual installments with interest, on all sums remaining unpaid to be secured by judgment.

ROBERT McKNIGHT,
Administrator of the estate of William J. McKnight, deceased. 49

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphans' Court of McKean county, I will expose to public sale on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1877,

at one o'clock p. m., on the premises, the real estate hereinafter described, being the property of the late John Sundstrum, deceased consisting of a farm of about seventy-eight and three-fourths acres in two separate tracts; some five acres improved, and having upon it a one and one-half story frame house, and one frame barn, and which is more particularly described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the township of Wetmore, County of McKean and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post corner in Run being the west of section No 73; thence south 87 degrees east 170 and 1-10 rods to a post corner; thence north 4½ degrees east 19 and 4-10 rods to a post; thence north 86 degrees west 116 and 9-10 rods to a post in the aforesaid run (west line of section No 73;) thence down said run by its various courses to the place of beginning, containing 64 and 7-12 acres of land, and being a part of section No 73 in said township.

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Wetmore township, McKean county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post in Run (east line of Section No 73;) thence north 87 degrees west 105 and 6-10 rods to a post corner; thence north 3 degrees east 20 and 3-10 rods to a post corner; thence south 87 degrees east 100 rods to a post in aforesaid run (east line of section No 73;) thence down said run by its various courses to the place of beginning, containing fourteen acres of land, and being part of said section No 73 in said township.

TERMS OF SALE.—$200 cash, the balance in annual installments of $100 each, with interest on all sums unpaid, to be secured by judgment.

J. O. LIDDELL,
Administrator of the estate of John Sundstrum, deceased. 49

Cheap Guns for the People.

Double Shot Guns, from $7 to $60. Breech Loading Shot Guns, from $25 to $150. Single Shot Guns, all kinds, $3 to $25. Rifles, Muzzle and Breech Loading, Single and Repeating, 7, 16 and 31 shooters. Revolvers, 5, 6 and 7 shooters, $2.50 to $20.

Goods sent by Express C. O. D., with privilege to examine. Price list free. Address, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

AT

J. P. WENDEL'S

LEADING

GROCERY & PROVISION

Of McKean County HOUSE Of McKean County

No. 82, Main Street, SMETHPORT, PA. No. 82,

Can be found the best and most complete assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

and all other Goods usually kept in a first-class GROCERY HOUSE.

Flour, Flour, Sugars, Sugars, Teas, Teas, Coffees, Coffees, Spices, Spices, Syrups, Syrups,

Molasses, Molasses, Pork, Pork, Salt, Salt, Lard, Lard, Smoked Meats Smoked Meats

of all kinds.

FRESH OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

FRESH and DRIED FRUITS of all kinds. CROCKERY and GLASSWARE by the Wholesale and Retail.

We also keep a full assortment of

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

and all other fancy articles, GLOVES and MITTENS. Fine TOBACCOS and CIGARS.

We defy competition in prices of all our stock.

FALL STOCK

JUST RECEIVED AT

W. D. GALLUP'S.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods,

Millinery & Fancy Goods,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS,

GROCERIES, ETC.

STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

9 POUNDS of SOAP made in ONE HOUR!

By dissolving the whole of a portion of a Can of this Improved Lye in water, a Liquid Lye for Cleaning Purposes can readily be made of any desired quantity or strength.

GRAFF'S
IMPROVED
POTASH
OR LYE
TRADE MARK
SOAP MADE IN ONE HOUR
FAMILY THE BEST SOAP MAKER

For Cleaning Kerosene Lamps and Chimneys it has no equal. Especially useful in the Dairy for Cleaning Churns, Milk Pans and Butter Tubs. Used article for washing trees, Freeing them from Insects, &c.

Nine Pounds of PURE SOAP made with only Three Pounds of Grease, five quarts of Water and One Can of this Improved Lye.

Only one hour of steady boiling required!

H. M. ANTHONY, Sole Agent, 104 Reade Street, New York.

Every Can Warranted as Represented.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD.

Time table went into effect Monday, May 21st, 1877, at 11.10 o'clock a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Larrisee.........Leave	11.10 a.m.	4.00 p.m.
Frisbee	11.18	4.07
Farmers Valley	11.28	4.19
Smethport	11.46	4.36
Crosby	12.02 †	4.52 †
Colegrove	12.07	4.57
Hamlin	12.13	5.02 †
Wernwag	*	*
Clermont.........Arrive	12.50	5.35

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Clermont.........Leave	1.30 p.m.	5.55 p.m.
Wernwag	*	*
Hamlin	1.56	*
Colegrove	1.58	6.28 †
Crosby	2.00 †	*
Smethport	2.20	7.05
Farmers Valley	2.33	7.16 †
Frisbee	2.46	*
Larabee.........Arrive	2.42	7.35

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN,
Superintendent.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Trains run on Buffalo time. Time table went into effect on Sunday, May 20th, 1877. No trains run on Sunday.

MAIL.	OLEAN EX.	STATIONS. SOUTH.	NORTH.	MAIL.	OLEAN EX.
a.m.	p.m.			p.m.	p.m.
7 10	6 30	Dep.....Buffalo	Ar.	7 45	8 15
7 46	6 11	Elma		7 06	7 46
7 50	6 26	Aurora		6 55	7 35
8 40	7 10	Arcade		6 47	6 48
8 56	7 28	Yorkshire		5 46	6 23
9 05	7 38	Machias		5 37	6 23
9 21	7 46	Franklinville		5 18	6 08
9 41	8 05	Hinsdale		4 54	5 38
10 10	8 42	Erie R. R. Junction		4 16	5 13
10 14	8 55	Olean		4 12	5 10
10 23		Weston's		4 01	
10 31		Portville		3 53	
10 40		State Line		3 42	
10 53		Eldred		3 26	
11 03		LARABEE		3 17	
11 09		Sartwell		3 10	
11 16		Turtle Point		3 05	
11 28		Port Allegany		2 50	
11 42		Liberty		2 27	
11 56		Keating		2 18	
12 16		Shippen		1 58	
12 20		Arr....Emporium	Dep.	1 40	

Stage runs between Kinzua and Marilla, connecting with all trains.

Stage runs between Arcade and Springville, connecting with all trains.

For Bradford and the New Oil Territory,

direct connections are made at Olean with the Erie Railway.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

LEGAL and Blank Printing a Specialty at the MINER office.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 26, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Renovo.......4.45 p. m.
" " " Driftwood 5.50 p. m.
" " " Emporium 6.00 p. m.
" " " arr. at Kane.......8.20 p. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia.......11.55 p. m.
" " " Renovo.......11.00 a. m.
" " " Emporium.......12.55 p. m.
" " " Kane.......3.10 p. m.
" " " arr. at Erie.......7.35 p. m.

EASTWARD.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Kane.......4.00 a. m.
" " " Emporium.......6.10 a. m.
" " " Driftwood.......6.30 a. m.
" " " Renovo.......10.10 a. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie.......11.00 a. m.
" " " Kane.......3.30 p. m.
" " " Emporium.......6.10 p. m.
" " " Renovo.......12.5 p. m.
" " " arr. at Philadelphia.......7.00 a. m.

Wm. A. BALDWIN.
Gen'l Sup't

LIFE, FIRE AND ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE.

Life Insurance At Cost

THE U. B. MUTUAL AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Presents the Cheapest and safest system of Life Insurance ever offered to the people.

Assessment Basis	[illegible]
Amount of Risks	[illegible]
Death claims paid, over	[illegible]
Reserved Capital	[illegible]

Claims paid within ninety days. Full amounts of insurance guaranteed from first to last, at actual cost. Policy holders their own protectors and security, no such a thing of

EVER FAILING.

Benefits of $1000 can be secured for $6, $2000 for $14. Will also insure in the

PRUDENTIAL of AMERICA

Located at Harrisburg, Pa.

For $100, $300 and $500

Will also

INSURE PROPERY,

(Real and Personal)

at reasonable rates in good reliable companies

C. A. BURDICK,
Receiving Agent.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

W. G. WEAVER,

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER, JEWELER,

AND ENGRAVER.

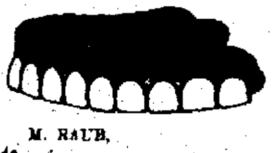
ELDRED, McKEAN CO. PA.

Where can be found a full line of LADIES' and GENTS' JEWELRY, Spectacles, Plated Ware, Violin Strings, etc. Also a good assortment of Clocks constantly in stock, including the Ithaca and Lewis Calendar, which I am selling 20 per cent. lower than any house in this section.

WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

With an experience of over 30 years in the business, I feel confident that I can guarantee satisfaction. All work warranted.

May 22, '76 tf W. G. WEAVER.



L. M. RAUB,

SURGEON DENTIST,

BOLIVAR, ALLEGANY Co., N. Y.

Special attention given to filling and preserving the natural teeth. I have a new improvement in filling teeth with gold; also in Mechanical Dentistry.

Teeth Extracted

Comparatively

Without Pain

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anaesthetic.

Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

v14-n33-1y

NEW TAILOR SHOP.

At Farmers Valley.

A Tumer, late of Smethport, has opened a New Tailor Shop at Farmers Valley, near the depot. Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

13-41-1y A. TUMER.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

—DEALER IN—

Hardware,

SMETHPORT, PA.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes,
Axes,
Augers,
Auger Bits,
Awls,
Axle Clips,
Axle Grease,
Apple Parers,
Barndoor Hinges,
Barndoor Rails,
Barndoor Rollers,
Base Knobs,
Bath Brick,
Bed Castors,
Bell Cords,
Beef Pounders,
Bells,
Bench Hooks,
Bench Screws,
Bevels,
Bits,
Blacking,
Blind Butts,
Blind Staples,
Bolts of all kinds,
Bootjacks,
Borax,
Boring Machines,
Brushes,
Buckets,
Bull Rings,
Butts of all kinds,
Candlesticks,
Cake Turners,
Calipers,
Caps, Percussion,
Carpet Stretchers,
Cartridges,
Castors,
Catches,
Cattle Leaders,
Chains of all kinds,
Chalk Lines,
Chalk,
Crayons,
Chisels of all kinds.
Clamps,
Cleavers,
Clothes Lines,
Clothes Wringers,
Coal Hods,
Coffee Mills,
Corn Cutters,
Corn Poppers,
Crowbars,
Currycombs,
Curtain Pins,
Cutlery,
Dippers,
Dividers,
Dog Collars,
Draw Shaves,
Egg Beaters,
Expansive Bits,
Faucets,
Felloe Plates,
Files,
Fluting Machines,
Forks of all kinds,
Freezers,
Fry Pans,
Gate Hinges,
Gauges,
Gimlets,
Glazier's Point,
Glue,
Glue Pots,
Grain Sickles,
Gridirons,
Gunpowder,
Grindstones,
Gun Nipples,
Hammers,
Hand Vises,
Handles of all kinds,
Hasps and Staples,
Hatchets,
Hay Knives,
Hinges of all kinds,
Hoes,
Hooks of all kinds,
Horse Pokes,
Horse Rakes,
Horse Hoes,
Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere,
Kettles,
Keys,
Knives,
Lamps,
Lanterns,
Levels,
Locks,
Mallets,
Match Safes,
Measuring Tapes,
Meat Cutters,
Molasses Gates,
Mop Sticks,
Mouse Traps,
Mowing Machines,
Nails,
Oils,
Oilers,
Oil Stones,
Picks,
Picture Nails,
Planes,
Pulleys,
Pumps,
Plows,
Rakes,
Razors,
Rivets,
Ropes,
Rules,
Safety Fuse,
Sandpaper,
Saucepans,
Saws of all kinds,
Scissors,
Scoops — Coal and Grain,
Screwdrivers,
Screws,
Scythes,
Sheep Shears,
Shot,
Shovels,
Sieves,
Spades,
Spoons,
Squares,
Stoves,
Tacks,
Tea Kettles,
Tobacco Boxes,
Toe Calks,
Tongs,
Trowels,
Tinware of all kinds,
Vises,
Varnish,
Wad Cutters,
Washers,
Whiffltree Hooks,
White Lead,
Wrenches, Monkey,
Wheelbarrows, etc.

Also Agent for the Reliable Grover & Baker S. M. Co.

Call and See Late Improvements, etc., on this machine.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING

DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,

No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs and Medicines,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

Drugs, Chemicals,

Patent Medicines,

PAINTS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS,

Soaps, Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY

WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

Stationery, Envelopes, Etc.

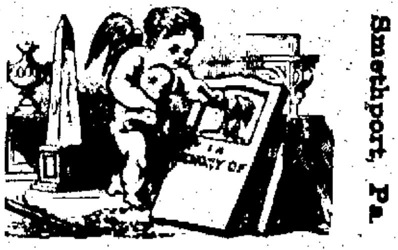
ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES and LIQUORS, Etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,

Water Street,



Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF

Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order.

TWO IMPORTANT INVENTIONS

OF INTEREST TO EVERY ONE.

1st. A PIANO OR PARLOR ORGAN CHAIR, with an adjustable back,—made to support the back of the sitter while leaning forward in the ordinary position for playing, and by a simple arrangement, which gives it a backward and at the same time a downward movement, follows his motions and supports him in any position without interfering in the least with the freedom of his movements.

2d. A PLATFORM ROCKER ON CASTORS, with the long easy movement of the old style, without the projecting rockers to mar other furniture and the base of rooms; being, in fact, the only Platform Rocker made that has a perfectly satisfactory movement.

Manufactured for the trade by

ALBERT BEST & CO.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.,

and for sale by the principal dealers throughout the United States.

☞ If not kept by any dealer in your town, send to us for Price List and Catalogue.

THE McKEAN COUNTY MINER

Is the only paper published at the county seat, the oldest, leading, and best paper in the county, one of the Pioneer Journals of Northern Pennsylvania. It is the Official paper of the county and the Republican Party. Its circulation is very large and steadily increasing, and as an Advertising Medium it has no superior in the Northern Counties of this State.

"Pedicures" and "Manicures."

Olive Logan writes to *Harper's Bazar* as follows: At the bath house in Paris, near the church of La Madeleine, and which is called after that magnificent building, I told the female attendant that she might send the chiropodist, or, to use the French term, "pedicure," to me, as soon as I had my bath and dressed myself.

"Then madam will not have her feet 'done' while she is still in the bath?" she queried. "It is more convenient. It is thus that all our ladies do in Paris. Our pedicure is a good, brave woman, knowing well her trade."

The brave pedicure sustained her reputation for goodness by her looks when she appeared, and strapped a band of leather from side to side of the bath tub. She was a plump, good-natured woman of forty-five or so, and the easy manner in which she handled her numerous instruments showed her to be quite at ease in her profession. She placed my foot very gently and gracefully on the leather support (while I luxuriously reposed in the warm water of the bath tub), and dextrously manipulated the troublesome little consequences of unceasing tramping and the rubbing of tight or ill-fitting shoes. She was a pleasant talker, and while she wielded her dainty implements with the ease and precision of long practice, she discoursed about the openings of the door of public opinion concerning the pedicure profession to the secondary sex.

"It is some years now," she said, since women pedicures first began to practice in the Paris bath houses. It is a very nice and suitable trade for a woman who has a sufficiently steady hand, and all day I am as busy as I can be, at forty sous for each lady, put'ing her feet in order.

"Does everybody have troublesome feet, then?"

"Everybody," she answered positively. "There is not a lady bather comes to these rooms who has not got corns—some, frightful ones. These modern high-heeled boots are abominations; they murder the feet of all who wear them."

The female pedicure gave me such ease that I felt as if she had furnished me with a brand new pair of feet when I got up and prepared to walk off on them.

"And the *hands*?" she suggested. "You would not like your finger nails 'done?' Handsome finger nails—they advantage greatly an already pretty hand."

Sly flatterer! I was in for "doing" of the hands, of course.

"I will give you the address of the manicure we recommend," she said. No, I am not a manicure—pedicure is my only trade."

In the course of the day, more from curiosity than anything else, I betook myself to the rooms of the manicure, between the hours indicated on her business card for her reception of clients at home. To my surprise I found the place crowded, not only with ladies, but with gentlemen, patiently awaiting their turn for the favor of a sitting with the manicure. The dress and bearing of all present indicated their position, and in almost every case it was one of importance. Grave senators, young scions of nobility, numerous stately gentlemen decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor, tastefully attired ladies with children attended by servants, two or three pretty American girls, sat around the room and glanced over books and newspapers to relieve the tedium of waiting. The manicure's *operations* were performed in the same room, and under her skillful scissoring and rubbing we saw hand after hand depart in a much more beautiful condition than when it was brought there.

After a tedious waiting my turn at length came, and I seated myself by the manicure's little table, upon which were scattered the tools of her trade. These were scissors and knives of a shape specially devised for the trimming of the nails; files, nail-cleaners, a small basin of rose water with a bit of soap near it, a tiny towel of linen cambric, a bit of lemon, and various polishing powders and sweet-smelling unguents in the form of ruby-colored pomades. The first step in her proceedings was to wash off the finger tips carefully, then to dry them, after assuring herself that there were no ink spots or other stain upon them. Then she clipped and trimmed the nails into the approved filbert shape, neither too short nor too long, nor too pointed nor too broad; the "half moons" at the base of the nails were gently brought into clear light; all "hang nails" were amputated; and after this she rubbed a coral colored pomade of a delicious odor upon the nails and the upper part of all the fingers. After allowing this to remain a little while she wiped it off again, and scattered upon the nails a golden brownish powder, which she vigorously rubbed with the whole length of her powerful forefinger, occasionally aided by the palm. More pomade, more powder, more rubbing, and then the nails were shown with that beautiful gleam upon them, that pearly pinkness, seen in the interior of some delicate sea shells. As the pedicure had said, the manicure's manipulations greatly "advantaged" a pretty hand, but even in a greater degree advantaged an ugly one.

The manicure, like the pedicure, charged forty sous. When she did the visiting her price was a dollar. That she found her business lucrative was sufficiently indicated by her handsome rooms and her prosperous appearance. She was almost as much a fine lady, in respect to clothes, as some of her customers. She was very independent, too.

Dangerous Sport.

A lady was recently out walking, accompanied by her nurse and two children, near St. Louis, when one of the latter was missed for a few moments. On being called, he answered from a little distance:

"Here I am, mamma, behind the stump. I'm playing with a big, beautiful worm. I've got a chip, and it opens it mouth ever so wide when I touch its teeth with the chip."

Anxious to see the character of the child's playmate, the two women went to the spot, when, behold! they saw a rattlesnake, two feet long, coiled against the butt of the stump, and the child thrusting the chip against its head. The snake appeared perfectly passive, not even giving the usual warning with its rattles. It is needless, perhaps, to say that the mother was *frightened* beyond the power of motion. The nurse quickly moved the child, and one of the hands dispatched the dangerous playmate.

NEWS ITEMS.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

The Maryland Democrats nominated Thomas J. Keating for comptroller and adopted a platform which congratulates the Democrats and Conservatives of the Forty-fourth Congress upon their reduction of the national expenses by more than $30,000,000; declares that it is "a cause of pride and satisfaction to the Democratic party, that its peaceful policy of home rule and non-intervention in the civil affairs of the State has become a cardinal rule of action even in an Administration whose title to office is not derived from an election according to Constitutional methods, but exists by the adjudication of a tribunal unknown to the Constitution, but whose award has been acquiesced in by a peace-loving people;" opposes subsidies of all kinds, and expresses sympathy for the workingman......L. Prang & Co.'s chromo establishment near Boston was destroyed by fire, and a loss incurred of $100,000; and a fire in the business heart of Providence, R. I., destroyed a number of large buildings, causing a loss of nearly $1,000,000. ....The New York Republican convention at Rochester finished its labors by nominating the following officers: For secretary of State, John C. Churchill; for comptroller, Francis Sylvester; for State treasurer, William L. Bostwick; for attorney-general, Grenville H. Tremain; for State engineer, Howard Soule, Jr......The Minnesota Republicans renominated Gov. Pillsbury and adopted a platform approving of the President's Southern and civil service policies, and favoring the early resumption to specie payments, with the remonetization of silver ..... A sheriff's party shot and killed two members of the band who recently robbed the Union Pacific express train in Nebraska, and recovered $20,000 in gold.... A single-scull, three-mile boat race on Owasco Lake, N. Y., was won by Charles E. Courtney, over four opponents......The Barnstable Savings Bank, of Provincetown, Mass., has closed its doors on account of inability to pay its depositors.....In Pittsburgh, Pa., Henry Stopel, whose father was killed during the recent railroad troubles, caused the arrest of Major-General Pearson, commander of the State troops at the time, on the charge of murder, for ordering his soldiers to fire upon the crowd.

General Grant visited Stratford-on-Avon, the home of Shakespeare, and was presented with a very cordial address, enclosed in a casket made from the wood of a mulberry tree planted by the great English dramatist......William E. Howard, a colored convict in the prison at Auburn, N. Y., was killed by a blow from the leg of an iron bedstead in the hands of another convict named Harvey Thorp. Ill feeling between the two men men led to the assault. ......It is estimated that the Russians have lost 70,000 men thus far in the war with Turkey. ......Gen. Levitski, who was at the head of the Russian army of the Danube, and who was deprived of his command for failing to reinforce Gen. Skobeleff, has committed suicide. ......A fire at Goldsboro, N. C., destroyed property valued at $40,000, most of which is covered by insurance.....At a cabinet meeting in Washington the questions to be treated in the coming message of the President were discussed. The message will be quite brief, and will consist mainly of the reasons for summoning an extra session of Congress.

The trial at Washington of ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Sawyer—who was also United States Senator from South Carolina between the years 1868 and 1873—ex-Commissioner of Customs Haines and Frank Brooks, on the charge of procuring the payment of a fraudulent claim against the government for $57,000, ended in a verdict of guilty by the jury, and the prisoners were remanded for sentence....A. M. Clapp, late government printer, has assumed charge of the Washington *National Republican*, which was known as the administration organ during Gen. Grant's term, and will conduct it as an independent Republican newspaper....A fire broke out in Putnam, Conn., and before it could be subdued the business portion of the town was destroyed. The loss is about $200,000; insured.

William Hartman, leader of a body of striking railroad employes near Circleville, Kansas, fired upon a *posse* of sheriff's officers when commanded to halt. The fire was returned and Hartman received wounds from which he died ...... At Richmond, Ky., Perry White, a colored man, was shot and killed by Hon. Cassius M. Clay, formerly United States minister to Russia. White's mother had been discharged from Mr. Clay's employ, and the son had threatened to revenge her removal. Meeting Mr. Clay on the roadside, White rushed upon him after an altercation, when he drew a pistol and fired twice. Mr. Clay was exonerated by a coroner's jury......The Workingmen's party of Massachusetts have nominated Wendell Phillips for governor ...... A reduction of $3,880,000 in the public debt was made during September.....An election in Hartford, Conn., resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket. ......Senor Castillo and his son, permanently connected with the Cuban insurrection, have surrendered to the Spaniards. Senor Castillo was minister of foreign affairs under the Cuban government..... Over 750,000 persons have perished during the famine in India..... A number of buildings were burned in Indianapolis, Ind., and a loss incurred of $75,000.... The savings bank at Hannis, Mass., suspended after a heavy run of several days.

The American forces under Lieutenant Bullis that had entered Mexico in pursuit of Indian horse thieves, returned without accomplishing their object. They were not molested by the Mexican authorities......It was accidentally discovered in New York that William C. Gilman, an insurance broker, whose reputation for honesty and business integrity was unexceptionable, had perpetrated a series of astounding frauds by which he had realized hundreds of thousands of dollars. His method was to obtain "certificates of profits" or insurance script of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company for small sums and "raise" them to a much higher figure. He would erase the words "one hundred" in a certificate for $100 and insert instead "ten thousand," making it a certificate for $10,000; and although the *forgeries were clumsily executed, yet Gilman's* standing in the business community was so high that the certificates were never examined closely, and the forgeries were committed with comparative impunity. It was rumored in Wall street that Gilman had also "raised" some bank stock in a similar manner ....James R. Hawkins, colored, was sentenced to death in the Howard county (Maryland) circuit court for an assault on a thirteen-year-old girl in April last.

The boiler burst on the steamer Comfort, running from Wheeling, W. Va., to Marietta, Ohio, and five persons were killed and about fifteen were more or less severely wounded.... The death is announced of the Most Reverend James Roosevelt Bayley, D. D., archbishop of the See of Baltimore and primate of the Catholic Church of the United States. He was born in New York city, August 23, 1814, and was brought up in the Protestant Episcopal faith, in which he was ordained a minister in due time. After a while he renounced his faith, went to Rome and became a member of the Roman Catholic priesthood. He was the author of a number of ecclesiastical works and founded several schools, churches, convents and colleges.....The Cape Cod Five Cents Savings Bank, of Harwich, Mass., and the Alleghany Savings Bank, of Alleghany city, Pa.—the oldest bank in the city—suspended payments. .....A fire which raged for several hours in the business portion of McKeesport, Pa., threatened the destruction of the whole town, but was eventually subdued with the loss of about $175,000 in stores and residences...... Mlle Teresa Titiens, the celebrated prima donna, died in London, aged forty-three years. ....The depot of the Dry Dock horse-car railroad company in New York city was completely destroyed by fire and a pecuniary loss inflicted of over $250,000, on which there is a partial insurance. Nearly one hundred cars and 15,000 bales of hay were burned....By the explosion of a boiler attached to a saw-mill near Studertown, Ohio, three young men were instantly killed, and several others were more or less severely injured....The triennial convention of the Episcopal Church of the United States met in Boston.

Prairie-Dog Village.

Four hundred and thirty-five miles west of Omaha is situated the great Prairie-Dog City, one of the largest settlements on the line of the Union Pacific railroad. Several hundred acres, each side of the track, have been taken up by the sagacious little prairie-dogs, and there they have made their homes, and that without buying one lot from the company, or as much as saying: "By your leave." The dwellings consist of little mounds, from a foot to eighteen inches in height, raised by the dirt excavated by their burrows. On the approach of a train, the little inhabitants can be seen scampering from their homes. Arrived there, they squat upon their hams or stand upon their hind feet at the entrance—a hole in the top—barking at the train as it passes. Should any one venture too near, down they go, and their city is as silent as the "city of the dead." It is said that the opening in the top leads to a subterraneous chamber connecting with the next dwelling, and so on through the settlement; but this is a mistake. The prairie-dog is of a sandy-brown color, and about the size of a large gray squirrel. In their nest, living with them, are found the owl and rattlesnake, though whether welcome or not is uncertain. He lives upon grasses and roots, and is generally fat, and is by some, Mexicans especially, considered good eating, as his flesh is sweet and tender, though rather greasy. Wolves prey on the little fellows, and may be seen sneaking near the town, hoping, by chance, to pick up some straggler. But the dogs are not easily caught. Some one is always on the lookout for danger, and gives the alarm on the first intimation of trouble. Then away they all scamper to their holes.

It has always been a subject of curiosity and inquiry as to how and where prairie dogs, living on the prairie far away from any river or stream, obtain their water. Mr. F. Leech, formerly of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and a frontiersman of experience, asserts that the dogs dig their own wells, each village having one with a concealed opening. It matters not how far down the water may be, the dogs will keep on digging until they reach it. He knows of one such well two hundred feet deep, and having a circular staircase leading down to the water. Every time a dog wants a drink he descends this staircase, which, considering the distance, is no mean task. In digging for water, the animals display as much pluck as in resisting the efforts of settlers to expel them from the land of their progenitors.

How People Live in Lighthouses.

A visit paid to the lighthouse at Seven Foot Knoll, near Baltimore, is described in the *Sun* of that city as follows: This is one of the iron cheese-box lighthouses which stand on legs out of the water, and excite the curiosity of thousands of excursionists every season, who see them from the steamers' decks. The keeper, Mr. Bolling, was filling his cellar with wood for the winter when the tub rubbed against the iron pillars of his dominions and made his house rock. The visitors climbed a ladder through a trap-door, and found themselves in the garden, which is an iron balcony running around the cheese-box and filled with flowers growing in pots and boxes, with several children playing in it. Inside the cheese-box was found to be a suit of large and comfortable chambers, including a parlor with a piano, a large sitting-room, sleeping chambers, kitchen, and other apartments quite as commodious as a French flat in a large city. Mrs. Bolling said she and the children were never sick. A little girl, three years old, who was born in the lighthouse, and had never been on land but once, appeared rather shy to strangers. Three children and two grown people form the child's world, save the broad expanse of waters and the ships that come and go, and the sun and moon and stars overhead. When the ice jams against the piers of the lighthouse in the winter it rocks like a cradle. Last winter it occupied two men nearly all the while to watch the stoves and keep them from overturning. Everything was found to be very comfortable and homelike, and the occupants of the singular dwelling were as happy as if they lived on solid land.

Miller's Island Lighthouse, further down, is a tall wooden town, 100 feet high. The water is only two feet deep at the *granite* base *on* which the structure is built. The lighthouse is an open frame pyramid of four sides, painted straw color and brown. The keeper, Captain J. W. McDonald, and Robert Williams, a colored assistant, are the only occupants of the house, which has six or eight commodious rooms. Captain McDonald was forty years a sailor, and has been a lighthouse keeper since 1873. His family reside in Baltimore, visiting him at times when it is pleasant to live in the lighthouse. Just now, however, there is danger of malaria. Soft crabs abound in the waters around him. His library consists of Butler's "Lives of the Saints," a copy of the Bible, and the Baltimore *Sun*. He sleeps up aloft, a hundred feet above the tide. His establishment was found to be in the best order. The excursionists returned from their visit very much pleased with the way people live in lighthouses on the approaches to Baltimore.

At Memory, in Taylor county, Iowa, recently, Dr. Snodgrass, of that place, while endeavoring to *separate* some small pigs from a cross old sow, was attacked by the infuriated animal and lacerated in a shocking manner. Two ribs were broken in against vital parts, his hands were torn and otherwise he was so injured that he died in a few hours.

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Texas and Cherokee	10	@	08½
Milch Cows	40 00	@	60 00
Hogs—Live	05¼	@	05½
Dressed	07¼	@	07½
Sheep	04¼	@	05¾
Lambs	05¾	@	06
Cotton—Middling	11⅛	@	11¼
Flour—Western—Good to Choice	5 50	@	8 15
State—Good to Choice	6 25	@	6 80
Buckwheat, per cwt	2 00	@	2 25
Wheat—Red Western	1 36	@	1 41½
No. 2 Milwaukee	1 37	@	1 3[illegible]
Rye—State	71	@	72
Barley—State	78	@	82
Barley Malt	84	@	78
Buckwheat	80	@	86
Oats—Mixed Western	34½	@	36
Corn—Mixed Western	60½	@	62½
Hay, per cwt	60	@	70
Straw, per cwt	45	@	50
Hops.......76's—02 @04 ....77's	10	@	12
Pork—Mess	14 15	@	14 20
Lard—City Steam	09	@	09¼
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	20 00	@	25 00
" No. 2, new	12 00	@	13 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00	@	6 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	20	@	25
Petroleum—Crude......06¾@06⅞ Refined			15¼
Wool—California Fleece	20	@	28
Texas "	20	@	25
Australian "	44	@	49
State XX	41	@	44
Butter—State	24	@	28
Western—Choice	20	@	21
Western—Good to Prime	14	@	25
Western—Firkins	12	@	14
Cheese—State Factory	10	@	12¼
State Skimmed	08	@	08¼
Western	09	@	10½
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	19	@	21½

BUFFALO.

Flour	7 75	@	8 25
Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee	1 32	@	1 33
Corn—Mixed	50½	@	52
Oats	30	@	30
Rye	88	@	95
Barley	62	@	88
Barley Malt	1 00	@	1 10

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	06	@	06½
Sheep	06	@	05¾
Hogs—Dressed	08	@	08¼
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	7 12	@	7 28
Wheat—Red Western	1 42	@	1 50
Rye	65	@	67
Corn—Yellow	60	@	61
Mixed	60	@	61
Oats—Mixed	30	@	34
Petroleum—Crude......06¾@06⅞ Refined			15¼
Wool—Colorado	22	@	24
Texas	24	@	32
California	27	@	36

BOSTON.

Beef Cattle	07	@	09½
Sheep	05½	@	07¼
Hogs	08	@	09
Flour—Wisconsin and Minnesota	7 50	@	9 00
Corn—Mixed	60	@	61½
Oats— "	44	@	50
Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania XX	44	@	50
California Fall	21½	@	36

BRIGHTON MASS.

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Sheep	03	@	05¼
Lambs	07	@	10
Hogs	07½	@	08

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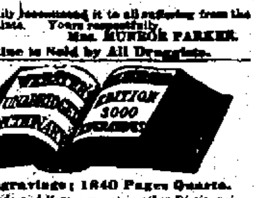

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